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VOL. XIII.—NO. 22.

Democracy Again at Work in the Departments.

A Letter of Justice Field on Politics in the Golden State.

The Casting of Guns for the New Steel Cruisers.

Washington, May 31.—Most of the cabinet officers have already asked the heads of bureaus in their respective departments for confidential communications made up of lists of clerks whose services can be dis-pensed with, or whose places can be filled by civil service appointments with advantage to the government. These lists no doubt will be ready for use next month, and, beside the bare mention of names, will contain what is known about the clerical fitness, offensive partisanship, offensive habits and manners of each individual men-

The purpose evidently is to use this inservice classes in order to open the way for new appointments through the civil service commissioners. A member of the cabinet is reported as saying that he expects to dismiss one-quarter of his force of clerks this summer, but that none would be dismissed who did not deserve it, and that he meant to rely on Republican testimony mainly in making up his mind who should go.

A Letter of Judge Field. The name of Justice Field has been dragged into the controversy regarding California appointments, and the newspapers on the coast that are hostile to him

Judge Field to Senator Cross of California, from which I copied the following paragraph:

"I have no political ambition; of that my age is the best guarantee; my labors on the bench will be ended in a few years. I shall then desire only repose and time for reflection, and possibly some literary recreation. Political strife in California will find in me no participant. I have no need to wrangle with defamers, nor any disposition to do so. They cannot narm me nor any man's opinion of the judicial work to which I have devoted nearly, thirty years of my life. I am represented as active in my sfforts to give direction to Federal patronage on the Pacific coast. This is an entire mistake. I have in some instances signed with others recommendations of friends who have applied to me. Such consideration to their wishes I could not refuse. To some also I have given a separate letter expressive of my appreciation of their character and attainments, but I have avoided all unseemly pressing for appointments. The few I have requested have been principally for men of science, or for officers of the court over which I preside, or for poor women in the departments. But that which has given rise to such representations is the fact that I have also expressed opinions against the selection of any whose appointment would to seem to commit the administration to an approval of the communistic raving of the Stockton convention mob. In this way I have felt that as a citizen I could do our State a service which ought not to be withheld and perhaps save it from further disgrace. Of course the men who may be thus juterrupted in foistdo our State a service which ought not to be withheld and perhaps save it from further disgrace. Of course the men who may be thus interrupted in foisting themselves into places of profit are much exercised lest I compromise my own dignity by interfering in politics, but I have yet to learn that any office is so exalted that its incumbent may be deprived of the privileges or released from the duties of citizenship. You and other friends may rest assured that no dainty rules of propriety lyid down for my conduct by those who seek harm to our State will ever deter mhe from such efforts as I may be able to make to thwart their mischievous purposes. I shall never be prevented from the discharge of this duty by any personal assaults upon myself, however mendacious."

Whitney and Endicott did not return with the President. The train had scarcely come to a stopin the depot when Marshal McMichael stepped off the rear platform of the last coach. He was followed by the President, who assisted Mrs. Vilas to alight. The postmaster-general was the last to leave the car. The party walked the length of the platform. The President, and Mrs. Vilas following on her husband's arm, who led their little daughter by the hand through a line of men, women and children that had gathered on the platform to see the President. In passing through the ladies' waiting room the President stepped on the star in the floor that marks the spot where Garfield fell when he was shot by Guiteau. The President's new carriage, drawn by his two tine bay horses, with the arrival, and, accompanied by Marshal McMichael, he entered and was driven to the White House. Mr. and Mrs. Vilas and daughter entered the postmaster-general's office coupe, which was in waiting, and were driven to their residence on Scott circle.

He Regard to the Exposition.

Huberto, aged 34. They were suffering from nervous prostration, and were at once put under the doctor's charge.

SUFFOCATED IN A WELL.

A Man and Boy Overcome by Carbonic Acid Die Before Aid Arrives.

READING, Penn., May 28.—Isaac Doyle, 30 years, and George Smith, aged 12, were suffocated at 11 o'clock this morning m a well on a vacant lot in the northwestern section of this city. Smith and some other boys were playing in the lot, which has been used for some years for the dumping of ashes and garbage. The owners of the loty have put infoundations for buildings, and a number of wells have been walled up, intended to be used for water-closets. One of Smith's playmates threw his knife into the well, some twenty feet deep, and bantered him to go down and get it. Smith descended, and was overcome by the deadly carbonic acid gas at the botton. Isaac Doyle, who was working in close proximity, ran to the boy's assistance, and going down into the well was also overcome. Three-qua THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

In Regard to the Exposition.

Several gentlemen from New Orleans, representing the board of managers of the World's exposition, arrived here today, and others are expected here tomorrow. Together they will make up a committee sent here to induce the President to sanction leaving the government exhibits at New Orleans. The ernment exhibits at New Orleans. The committee, it is understood, are preparing to guarantee a deposit of a quarter of a million dollars or more, to indemnify the government for any possible loss to the exhibits, and to defray any incidental expenses of the government, and caring for its property at the exposition, during the coming year. They do not desire the President to assume the responsibility of continuing the exposition another year, but if they succeed in keeping the government exhibits there the board of managers propose to reopen the exhibition early next fall, and continue it through the winter. The matter will probably be placed before the President and his cabinet early this week.

A PRECOCIOUS WRITER.

Washington, May 30.—The personal mail of Commissioner of Pensions Black is have, his friends say, grossly misrepresented the justice's position. He had been accused of trailing the judicial robes in the mire of factional politics, a hunter of places for his friends, and a revengeful follower of political enemies. The Democratic party of California assembled in convention at Stockton, instructed the delegates to the national convention not to vote for Field, who is a Californian, and was appointed to the bench from that State. The friends of the justice were badly treated at Stockton, and they have no intention of allowing the manager of the convention to control the Federal patronage of that State. Thus far they have been successful in preventing the Hennley-Stocktonite faction from getting a single office.

I was shown last week a letter written by Judge Field to Senator Cross of California, from which I copied the following paragraph:

"I have no political ambitton; of that my age is the best guarantee; my labors on the bench will be ended in a few years. I shall then desire only repose and time for refree."

The letter received a letter from a little very heavy, and frequently contains some curious communications. A few days ago the general received a letter from a little girl of 14 years, whose father, a Republican, is president of the board of examining surgeons in a Western town, and she was afraid he would be removed. She saidher father was in the army, that he brought home with him after the war a disease from which he had not recovered, and which would ultimately prove fatal to him; that he was a good "papa," and she asked General Black is of you grant my request please make a postal card addressed to herself, and said:

"My papa does not know that I am writing this letter. If he did he might not like it; so if you grant my request please make a body but me will know what it means, but I shall know that my papa will not be disharged."

The letter received a letter from a little girl of 14 years, whose father, a Republican, the girl of 14 years, whose father, a Republican, the

I shall know that my papa will not be discharged."

The letter received General Black's personal attention. "I have received your little letter," he said in reply, "and have read it with interest. I will file it carefully away, and when I come to take up for action the matter of the reorganization of the board of examining surgeons at ——, I will give it just as careful consideration as I would like to have given to a letter from my own little girl, written under the same circumstances. If your papa is a good man, a good surgeon and a faithful officer of the government, I will try and keep him."

THE FUTURE OF THE INDIAN.

KANSAS CITY, May 30. - United States Senator Ingalls of Kansas has arrived here. in company with Senators Dawes and Morpointed by Congress to investigate the manner in which the treaties made with the Indians of the Territory are being complied with. One question of special interest to the committee was the treatment of the freed negroes by their former Indian mas-

nen who may be thus interrupted in folsting themselves into places of profit are much exercised lest I compromise my own dignity by interfering in politics, but I have yet to learn that any office is so exalted that its incumbent may be debrived of the privileges or released from the duties of citizenship. You and other friends may restarsured that no dainty rules of propriety leid down for my conduct by those who seek harm to our State will ever deternine from such efforts as I may be able to make to thwart their mischievous purposes. I shall never be prevented from the discharge of this duty by any personal assaults upon myself, however mendacious."

The Construction of New Guns.

It is an interesting sight to visit the navy yard and see the work of constructing new guns for the steel cruisers. These new steel rifles were designed by the bureau of ordnance, and if they come up to the expectations of the department, they will be the most effective guns of their size in the world. The results already obtained by the first of the six-inch guns, which is now on the proving ground at Annapolis, are said to be of the most satisfactory character. The bureau is constructing several guns, respectively of ten, eight, six and five-inch calibre. Some idea of the effectiveness of these weapons can be formed from the following figures. The ten-inch gun weighs 20 tons and throws a 500-pound projectile with 250 pounds of powder. The si-inch gun weighs 12 tons, throws a 250-pound projectile with 250 pounds of powder. The si-inch gun weighs 12 tons, throws a 250-pound projectile with 250 pounds of powder. The si-inch gun weighs 12 tons, throws a 250-pound projectile with a charge of 125 pounds of powder. The si-inch gun weighs 12 tons, throws a 250-pound projectile with a charge of 125 pounds of powder. The si-inch gun weighs 12 tons, throws a 250-pound projectile with a charge of 125 pounds of powder. The si-inch gun weighs 12 tons, throws a 250-pound projectile with a charge of 125 pounds of powder. The si-inch gun weighs 12

street of the former property of the season in the season of the season

well on a vacant lot in the northwestern section of this city. Smith and some other boys were playing in the lot, which has been used for some years for the dumping of ashes and garbage. The owners of the lot have put in foundations for buildings, and a number of wells have been walled up, intended to be used for water-closets. One of Smith's playmates threw his knife into the well, some twenty feet deep, and bantered him to go down and get it. Smith descended, and was overcome by the deadly carbonic acid gas at the bottom. Isaac Doyle, who was working in close proximity, ran to the boy's assistance, and going down into the well was also overcome. Three-quarters of an hour elapsed before they were got out, and both were found to be dead. Efforts to resuscitate them were of no avail. Doyle was married, and leaves a wife and two children, the youngest child being an infant less than one week old.

Drive One Hundred Families from Their Homes-Destruction of H. Herman & Brother's Furniture Factory in New

NEW YORK, May 27.—The vast furniture factory of H. Herman & Brothers, at Margin and Tompkins streets, was discovered to be on fire at 3.30 o'clock this morning. It was the old building occupied by the Singer Sewing Machine Factory, and was saturated The building is surrounded by miserable tenement houses, occupied by the poorest classes in the city. The fire by the poorest classes in the city. The fire was intensely hot, and nearly a hundred families were driven from their homes. They rushed out in their night-clothes, and were compelled to camp on the river side, where they shivered in the chilly winds of morning. The flames spread so rapidly that the firemen gave up trying to save the factory and directed their efforts toward the surrounding property, which seemed in imminent danger of being consumed. Several extra alarms were sent out. The tactory was filled with furniture and the loss will be very heavy, this being the busy season. Over 300 men will be thrown out of work. At 5.30 special calls were sent out for more engines.

AN ELECTRIC FREAK. Lightning Makes the Circuit of a Man's

Body Without Seriously Injuring Oxford, Mass., May 31,—No man is better known in this vicinity than Uncle Daniel Stone, For more than seventy-five years he has lived in Otisfield, about three miles from this village. He was struck by lightning at the age of 33. One summer's day he came down to the village afoot to get some cloth for a shirt. Putting the cloth in a peck basket, which he carried on his acm, he started for home, going across through pastures and woods. A thunder shower came up, and he raised his umbrelia. Just as he was passing by a small birch the lightning struck full and fair upon the iron nozzle of the umbrella, which was turned inside out and the cloth cut into thin ribbons as if by scissors. Then the lightning ran down his right arm, leaving a thin mark as if made by a hot iron, swelling up the joints of the elbow and wrist and splitting open his hand. Another branch of the fluid ran down the other arm, utterly destroyed the bail of the basket; at least no piece of it could ever be found, left the rim uninjured, but cut the rest of the basket into slips. Then it passed down his legs, leaving a long burn on the upper part of the right leg, and pealing skin and flesh from his knees, leaving the white bones of the knee-pan exposed. Every seam in his shoes was cut open as cleanly as though done by a sharp knife, but the leather was uninjured.

AN UNREPENTANT VIEW. Jefferson Davis Has But Little Hope

for the Country's Future. WASHINGTON, May 30.-Dr. A. Y. P. Garrecent trip to the South, visited Jefferson Davis, with whom he has had a long and intimate acquaintance. The Star this after-

situation.
Dr. Garnett says: "In the course of our conversation Mr. Davis alluded to the political condition of the country by saying that he knew nothing of the present executive and that he had not yet progressed for litical condition of the country by saying that he knew nothing of the present executive, and that he had not yet progressed far enough with the administration for him to form an opinion of it. He seemed satisfied with the members of the cabinet selected from the South, but not disposed, I thought, to entertain a very hopeful view of our future, as he said that respect, love and veneration for the constitution which animated the citizens of the United States before the war had now departed from our people, and that the system of government erected by our forefathers existed only in name; that there were elements of disintegration and disruption at work in our midst, which could only be restrained and held in check by force; that the underlying and fundamental principles upon which our system of government was erected, and upon which the Constitution, as it was before the war, rested, are fast becoming obsolete, forgotten by the old men and never learned by the young; that under the rule of Republicanism during the war and subsequent to it the Constitution was made a rope of sand, and that while this party of so-called liberal ideas was proclaiming universal freedom and equality on one hand, they were tearing down and blotting out the very safeguards and defences which alone could secure it to them.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Peace Believed to be Assured Between Great Britain and Russia.

zens anticipating a riot, if not insurrection, have left Paris. The secularization of the Pantheon and the expulsion of the priests therefrom have caused much indignation in Paris, the clergy denouncing the action as sacrilegious and tyrannical. The as sacrilegious and tyrannical. The

the process of the an assured nate of the tween Enginemia and Resista; the most sensitive of the first time since the war scare began. Everything appears to a war scare began. Everything appears to the war scare that the distinct of the process of the

The Defence of the Outlying Colonies and stations and the British commercial ports noon publishes an interview with Dr. Garnett, in which the views of the ex-Confederate president are given on the political naval military station at or near Capetown, Kong and other places, and the formation of a fortified coaling station at Port Hamilton, the island in the Corean gulf recently annexed to the British possessions, and capable of use as a base of operations against the Russian naval ports of the Pacific. The

free press such books escape criticism, and are therefore valueless. The Vienna Tag-blatt says that even if the Russian version of the dispute differ from the English, it would unhesitatingly believe the English

Obsequies of Victor Hugo.

BOSTON. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1885.

where Hugo's body lay in state, were thronged all night. After midnight rain fell steadily, but this circumstance did not apparently diminish the enormous crowd. Irish Legislation—Germany's Colonial Enterprises.

The preparations for the funeral of Victor Hugo have been the occasion of much alarm in Paris during the week. The police and military authorities have been taking precautions all the time, many timid citizens anticipating a riot, if not insurrection.

in Paris, the clergy denouncing the action as sacrilegious and tyrannical. The funeral—a full account of which appears elsewhere—was on a scale of unexampled grandeur, and was remarkable for the extraordinary number of floral and other tributes from foreign societies and individuals, beside the large amount from French organizations.

Peace seems to be an assured fact between England and Russia; the most sensitive barometer, consols, registering peace by a rise to par for the first time since the war scare began. Everything appears to line without demonstration, and every-

cening the state of the peace negotiations with Russia, has fallen like a wet blanket on the hopes of the Liberals. The explanatory editorial note which accompanies Lord Granville's statement has apparently falled to appease the indignation which this official statement aroused. On the other hand the Tories are jubilant over what they assert is one more proof of Liberal double dealing, as well as additional evidence of the weakness of Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy. The opening of Parliament on Thursday promises to bring with it affood of embarrassing questions from the opposition benches, and in the absence, meanwhile, of something definite from the foreign office concerning the progress of the peace parleying, many Liberals fear that the premier will experience the utmost difficulty in keeping his supporters in line.

The Viedomosti wants the Russian government to insist that a limit be put upon Afghan armaments supplied by means of English money. It also urgest that a strong fursian lortress be built opposite Herat, and that a branch road be constructed to join with the Central Asian railway. St. Petersburg advices state that the building with extreme rapidity. Thirteen hundred laborers have just left Baku to work on the road, and it is reported that 6000 more will follow immediately.

King John Threatening.

London's and that proposite state that the building with extreme rapidity. Thirteen hundred laborers have just left Baku to work on the road, and it is reported that 6000 more will follow immediately.

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London's and that for cuther that the building of the Central Asian railway. St. Petersburg advices state that the building with extreme rapidity. Thirteen hundred laborers have just left Baku to work on the road, and it is reported that 6000 more will follow immediately.

The Secularization of the Pantheon.

ejected, by a vote of 189 to 67, a motion censuring the government for the decree secularizing the Pantheon. PARIS, May 30.-The Duc de Noailles,

member of the Academy, is dead. [Fall River Advance.]

A man may never have seen a boomerang thrown, but he can get a very good idea of what the operation is like if he will stand behind his wife and watch her throw a rock at a hen in the garden.

SHE SAW THE WORLD.

PARIS, June 1.—The streets and avenues and the vicinity of the Arc de Triomphe, as Told by Herself.

> Career of a Pretty Woman who has Lived by Her Wits.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Esther Mabel Lewis, a tall young lady with dark blue eyes, regular features and black hair cut short and parted on the left side, was arraigned before Justice Roder of the Newark with having fraudulently obtained a type-writer valued at \$65 from Barnes & Co. of Newark. The particulars of Miss Lewis' arrest in male attire were published yesterday. She spent yesterday in Chief Trict's rooms at police

PARIS, May 30 .- The Senate this evening

ne had to exchange them three differences before she could get a fit. opped over night at the I verett on Chatham street: then

WHOLE FAMILIES DROWNED.

Streams in Texas.

foreigners owning property in that country. In 1884 the municipal authorities of New Laredo, Mexico, confiscated real estate in that city owned by Mr. Thomas Walsh, alleging that he could not hold property in Mexico, being a foreigner. An injunction to stay the proceedings was obtained from the district judge of New Laredo, who ruled that the seizure was illegal. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Mexico, which editors the supreme found at Bear creek. A report by findians, including squaws and children,

Morrible Sport of Drunken Men at Orange-A Son Shoots at a Tin Cup Christian Augenschlager and His Ca-ORANGE, Mass., May 27.-A case of murrible has just occurred here, and its circumstances are tinged with a comic seriousness arrived in the steamer Westphalia from

RUFFIANLY REDSKINS.

Raiding and Murdering in New Mexico and Arizona.

Bloodshed Everywhere, Scouts Deserting and Massacres Frequent.

Geronimo, the Head of the Raid Two Years Ago, Leading.

Tucson, Art., May 30.-Geronimo, the Apache chief, whose raid two years ago and General Crook's campaign in New Mexico is yet fresh in the minds of the people, started out on another raid a few lays ago, and has completely terrorized the Southwestern Territories. They are mostly scattered in small bands near the Black range of hills in southern New Mexico. So far, over sixty settlers, ranchmen, prospectors, with women and chil-Phillips, consisting of seven persons, were killed, a little two-year-old child being suspended from a meat-hook, and the mother's ears being cut off and her body thrashing the Apaches, which he will probably do with more rigor than characterized his campaign of two years ago, in which he spared these same Apaches and had them

placed on the reservation from which they have escaped.

A long and arduous campaign is anticipated if the Indians, now rapidly heading for Mexico, succeed in reaching the Sierra Madre, in the almost inaccessible recesses of which they may find a shelter which it will be very hard to oust them from. Two years ago, the campaign alluded to was the result of a raid in which only seventeen persons were killed. This is a far more serious rising, and the number of victims of the furious redskins are at least three times those of two years ago, with the chances in favor of the number being doubled before Geronimo reaches the Sierra Madre mountains in Mexico, where his band is doubtless going. Geronimo, who is in the region of the lake valley, New Mexico, has divided up his force into several small bands, each Streams in Texas.

New Orleans, May 28.—A special to the Times-Democrat from Waco. Texas, says: A heavy rain storm prevailed in this section last night, and Waco creek, a small stream which flows through the city, ran out of its banks, inundating hundreds of residences. Most people deserted their homes and fled to places of safety. T. Dininghoff, with his wife and three small children, remained in their house, which was washed away and the whole family drowned. Howard Lewis (colored), his wife, sister and three children, living on a small stream east of the city, lost their lives in the same manner. To these eleven victims are to be added five others near the city. The damage to property in the county is over a quarter of a million. Rain storms have prevailed throughout north and west Texas and the damage to crops in the county is over a quarter of a million. Rain storms have prevailed throughout north and west Texas and the damage to crops and railroads is incalculable.

HIS PROPERTY RESTORED.

Mexico's Supreme Court Decides That a Foreigner Can Hold Property Within Her Limits.

Laredo, Texas, May 27.—A decision of the Supreme Court of Mexico, received here yesterday, is of the utmost importance to foreigners owning property in that country. In 1884 the municipal authorities of New Laredo, Mexico, confiscated real estate in four miles from here, reports fighting there and that one man and a child were killed, and one man wounded. The latter has arrived in town. Parties are organizing to go out. Arms are scarce. A courier from Captain Madden's command with a request for supplies reports two more murders and a hot trail.

on His Father's Head and Kills Him. nine. Blucher, Meet at Castle Garden. way managed to get a group of method of methods producting of the production of the NEW YORK, May 27.-The Morning Jour-

carcises of a devotional character marched to the churches to which they were assigned and went to Rochester. Thence I were the Albany, nry city, and fetched up in Newark four weeks ago, and here I am.

After Justice Hodes could get his breath he asked how she got her money to pay travelling expenses, to which Etta sententiously replied.

That she Earned It.

She had in her possession when arrested what purported to be her appointment papers to the position of deputy detective to J. M. Fuller of New York. She admitted to the judge that she wrote the paper herself, but that she merely intended showing it to one person.

When asked why she donned male attire she said she did it for fun. To the World reporter she said, however: "The reason I bought men's clothes was that I have often been accused of being a man in female attire and have even been threatened with arrest on that action. The clothes she purchased at a Chatham street store near Cham-

mile, it there are way to present street. The services are the services and interest on the control of the similar some of the seath, two in the services are the services and the services are the services of mile that she does not service and the services are the services of mile that she does not service are the services are the services of mile that the services are the services of mile to the

ILive Stock Journal.

How to Raise Turkeys.

To begin with, restram your desire to count your young turkeys, and let them alone for the first twenty-four hours after they get into this "cold and unfeeling" world. At the expiration of that time they will be quite strong and decidedly hungry; remove them to a clean, airy, roomy coop, and give them their first meal—only it musn't be meal at all, but boiled eggs, stale wheat-bread crumbs just moistened with milk or water, "Dutch" cheese, or a mixture of all these. For the first two weeks feed entirely with the eggs, bread, curds, cooked rice and cooked oatmeal. About the third week commence feeding cooked cornmeal; and from that on they may be given any cooked food that would be suitable for chickens of the same age. Season all food slightly with salt and pepper, and twice a week add a level tablespoonful of bone meal to a pint of feed. Never feed any sour food or sloppy food of any kind eyecent sorr.

Cattle; but if only two bushels be soon to the acte the straw will be so coarse that it is the auct the straw will be not yie it so it will not be smoky when fed out. When in this condition it is not desirable food for any animal. Farmers who have tried to grow at fodder in this way have become discouraged, and abandoned it as a fodder crop; but those farmers who have it is the proper time and cured it well, have found it a valuable fodder crop. On good land a very large crop can be grown; much more than barley or rye, and quite as much as of Hungraian. The only draw-back to the oat crop is its liability to rust. Occasionally we have a season like last year, when the rust will strike it before it is found that it is beginning to rust it is best to cut it, although it is just to make the straw will be query large crop can be grown; but it is not much more than barley or rye, and quite as much as of Hungraian. The only draw-back to the oat crop is its liability to rust. Occasionally we have a season like last year, when the rust will strike it before it is found that i

Ploughing Shallow or Deep for Soiling

Crops. We have a question relating to the benefit of deep ploughing for green soiling crops, asking if the land for fodder corn, to be planted at several different times, so as to meet the wants of the dairy when short pasture comes, should be ploughed deep or shallow, and what should be considered deep ploughing. What is deep or shallow ploughing depends on circumstances. Land that has been regularly ploughed six to eight inches deep could not be considered deeply ploughed at those usual depths; but the land that has usually been ploughed only four to five inches would be deeply ploughed at six inches. And we must here note the fact that the depth of ploughing is usually overestimated. Farmers often speak of ploughing eight or ten inches deep, when they do not, in fact, plough more than six to seven inches. The average ploughing hardly reaches five inches, so when the average ploughing shall become six inches it will be comparatively deep. Let us say with reference to ploughing for these soiling crops, when done at this season of the year, that it should not be more than one inch deeper than it has been usually ploughed—or better, not be any deeper. Corn roots do not run deep, but mostly spread out near the surface, and for corn the manure should be worked into the surface. Corn is a greedy feeder, and there is no danger of putting in too much rich manure. On light, fine soil, large crops of millet may be grown for dairy cows, and it is much richer in albuminoid matter than corn, It is better to have millet to mix with corn for feeding. Peas and oats make an excellent green food for milk. Sow two bushels of peas and one bushel of oats with a drill, and it will be seeded right. You can begin to cut when the peas are in blossom. Peas and oats can also be profitably fed with corn. Second—crop clover may also be fed with green corn. Every farm should grow clover if the land is suitable, for it is perhaps the most profitable crop to feed green, and also makes the best of hay.—[National Live Stock Journal. meet the wants of the dairy when short

Mercer Men at the Farm.

Million of grains may be feet to forth with the state of t The control of the co

If any reader will this year raise foddercorn managed on the followed pian, weight
the product and take mote of its feeding
value, I feel sure he will be convinced that
one acre of it gives more return than two
a verage acres of hay. We do not care to
plant very early, as there is no trouble
about its maturing, and it starts into a
quick, thrifty growth when planting in
a hill to drilling, as I think we get as much
to finder and it is less labor to harvest. I
think that, more food-value will be realized
to flut three stalks are allowed to a hill
for while this will perhaps not
give a
quies on much weight it will give more
grain, and so the food will be richer. I from
planted will the latter half give
and so the food will be richer. I for
planted will the latter half grow so rapidly
that three cultivations will ordinarily be
is sufficient. I think most farmers who raise
fodder corn cut it too green, thereby not
also causing more difficulty in curing, and
often when cut green the fodder moulds
and becomes unwholesome for stock. Cut
when husks begin to turn and each
cutting
should not exceed \$1 50 peracre, if it stands
and then, when the weather is good and the
fodder in house the number of the same as the first, and are
and then, when the weather is good and the
fodder in house sattley whale,
and then, when the weather is good and the
fodder in house sattley whale,
and then, when the weather is good and the
fodder in house sattley whale,
and then, when the weather is good and the
fodder in the right condition to handle, bind
and the plantage of the plantage

As soon as the seeds are ripe, usually about
June, the earth is allowed to dry out and
the foliage to die. The pot is then turned
upon its side in some convenient place in
the open air, out of the way, and where, it
will get no water. About the first of September take the hulls from the pot and

Waverley Magazine.

Waverley Magazine.

3.00
3.30

Septo publication will be sent for less time than
one year, and no order for a publication will be
accepted unless it includes a yearly subscription to The Weekly Grobe.

AROUND THE FARM.

SITES FARM IN EXPORT ALL YOUNGES, THE AROUND SHEEL IN THE AROUND SHEEL IN EXPORT ALL YOUNGES, THE AROUND SHEEL IN EXPORT ALL YOUNGES, THE AROUND SHEEL IN THE AROUND SHE portion of terrestrial dust, and, since it comes from altogether extra-terrestrial sources, it is to us of most intense interest. One other visitant from other worlds we know of, and that is light. Light is found to be charged with information, though it took many centuries to learn how to read it—first with the telescope, now with the spectroscope, and next with who shall say what still more potent revealer and analyzer of hidden truth. Meteoric dust may not be so laden with information as light is. Certainly we have not yet learned to read it. It is only within the last few years that, at the instigation of Sir William Thomson, a committee of Section A of the British Association was appointed to consider the question whether such dust could be collected and detected at all. Under the able and energetic guidance of Dr. Schuster this committee has done good work, and some dust from the ice fields of the Himalayas and from Greenland has been definitely proved to be meteoric.

Hale's Honey, the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. \$1 Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25o German Corn Remover kills corns & bunions. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye—Bl'k & brown,500 Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute,250 Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 500.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE CLUB LIST.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

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	Anthonic Wasse Manuales	70.00	\$2.60
	Arthur's Home Magazine American Dairyman (new subs.)	1.50	2.10
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	Cricket on the Hearth, with premium.	2.50	1.75/
3	Connecticut Farmer	2.00	2.55
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	Domestic Monthly, with premiums	1.50	2.05
	Detroit Free Press (Weekly)	1.00	2.00
	Engineering and Mining Journal	4.00	4.10
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	Edinburgh Review	2.50 1.25	3.36
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	Frank Leslie's Illustrated (Weekly)	4.00	4.35
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1	" Sunday Magazine (M'y)	2.50	3.10
ı	" Popular Monthly	2.50	3.10
j	" " Pleasant Hours (M'y).	1.50	2.35
j		2.00	2.65
j	Forest and Stream	4.00	4.15
j	Germantown Telegraph	2.00	2.30
ĺ	Green's Fruit Recorder	50	1.40
ı	Gardner's Monthly	2.10	2.40
ĺ	Good Words	2.75	2.55
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BOSTON, MASS

What to Do in Order to Preserve Woollen Clothing in Moth Time.

development in dress is attained only in two ways: Either in the struggle for existence wherein we must exert our best facul-ties or die, or by intellectually preconceiving what is fittest and in freedom striving for it with the highest faculties of our nature. Development in man's dress took place chiefly under the first condiof these conditions have affected woman's dress. She has not faced the struggle for existence; neither has she intellectually preconceived the fittest for nerself, nor been free to exert her faculties for its attainment. Woman's dress not only encumbers her body and harasses her mind, but it has proceeded from bad to worse, and now injures her health because fashion is reckless of health, and degrades her mind because its only aim is to make her outwardly attractive. Suspending clothing from the shoulders is bitterly condemned by this writer, who thinks that the custom tends to a loss of erect carriage, forms a hindrance to the respiratory movements of the chest and causes lateral curvature of the spine. Petticoats should be abolished, for, "Legs argue

movements of the chest and causes lateral curvature of the spine. Petticoats should be abolished, for, "Legs argue trousers as much as arms argue sleeves." If dress reform is to take root and flourish, however, it must not only be born of good sense, but the public eye and mind must be educated up to its reception. Women should choose for themselves what is fittest. Respecting every article of their attire they should ask, Does it give me more freedom? Does it press anywhere? Is it as light as possible and as warm as necessary, and are the weight and warmth brought equally over my body? Can I put it on and off quickly? Is it in color, form and texture as beautiful as may be and as comfortable and convenient as can be? And lastly, does it so approximate to ordinary dress that by exerting my moral courage I can and will face the world with it? If these questions cannot be answered satisfactorily let them try something else. As a sort of "snapper" in the last paragraph we find this: "Women need character reform as well as dress reform. Indeed we are poor creatures, with cramped minds in cramped bodies, and but that physical health leads to mental and moral health, dress reform would hardly be worth gaining." [? !—Notes of protest, vigorous protest, too.—Ed.]

Charles Dudley Warner thinks the subject of woman's dress fascinating because the sudden, continuous and extreme changes in it are related to no physiological fact and can be traced to no known or regular operation of the mind. (If Mr. Warner had read the Woman's Hour for the second day of last November he would have learned better than that.) These changes, he says, remain as inscrutable as the weather; although we have established many and widely separate points of observation, reporting to one another by electricity, and can predict the coming of a change in dress and indicate the exact spot of its origin, we cannot prevent it, and we are as far as ever from ability to account for it. The writer thinks it much to be desired that this subject be put upon a I should predict certain failure in any dressreform that attempts in any degree to make
the dress of women like that of men. If
any relief is needed it lies in the opposite
direction; in greater conformity to the
woman's anatomy and her peculiar functions in our ordained life. I am oid-fashioned enough to believe that beauty is a
duty women owe to society, and that the
needed impression of grace and sweetness
and refinement she can make in the world
only by following the laws of her feminine
being. Knowledge of art and physiology
must in time teach woman that beauty and
the healthful development of women as she
should be are synonymous.

must in time teach woman that beauty and the healthful development of women as she should be are synonymous.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps contributes to the argument a few representative facts, "without the interference of comment." The last on the list is encouraging. The manager of one of the oldest and largest enterprises for the manufacture and sale of what is called the reformed underclothing writes: "My patrons are now chiefly fashionable women. Ten years ago, when we began struggling against the current, I had only strong-minded woman. Today they are in the minority. My customers are society ladies, ten to one.

Dr. W. A. Hammond admits that skirts are warmer and more beautiful, but thinks it desirable on the score of convenience, since the occupations of women are gradually becoming indentical with those of men, that they should wear trousers. All women that do manual labor, that is, except such as is of a purely ornamental character—embroidery, crocheting, etc., and such as is strictly confined to the use of the hands without the legs being necessarily brought into use—sewing, knitting, writing, painting, etc. Suspenders for either petiticoats or trousers he stoutly condemns, because a woman's hips are proportionally wider than those of a man, and there is no better way of keeping up the many petiticoats that it is sometimes necessary to wear than by fastening them with strings or bands around the waist, over the corset. Shoulder straps hinderthe movement of the chest, and tend to make those who wear them round-shouldered.

Few women, however, will think much of the hearst-delegance were with the learned of the hands which the learned of the

dered.
Few women, however, will think much of the knowledge upon which the learned doctor presumably bases his judgment when they read his statement that "women sometimes wear drawers in winter." Some-

condition of woman's dress as it is, and prescribes combination undersuits, simple underwaists with rows of buttons below the waist line to support skirts, drawers and stockings (it being with her "a cardinal principle that the weight of garments be supported mainly from the shoulders), outside flannel trousers in winter which fit into the top of the boot and take the place of the usual flannel skirt, and shoes with low broad heels, wide soles and roomy uppers. So much is easy, but to make the external dress conformable to the world and answer the highest needs the writer thinks is not yet within the possibilities of woman, though much can be done in the way of discarding heavy plaitings, long trains, intricate and endless draperies, without rendering oneself obnoxious to friends and society.

How to Put Away the Winter Clothing. The stowing away of winter clothes is one of the most fatiguing of all the home events. The large dry-goods stores and fur-riers offer to take charge of furs, and when these are costly it is best to let them under-take it, as the garments may also be insured. But you cannot send the winter wardrobe of a family away for storage, and these are the days when the moth begins to these are the days when the moth beginst of thy. Take the early morning hours to the work, and have the clothes-line put up in the yard to make the work easier of heating and inspection. The spots show out in the sun, and wherever there is a spot that looks like grease have the ammonia bottle ready, with a bit of sponge and saucer, to cleanse it thoroughly. Moths and mice are attracted by the grease spots. Let all garments be perfectly dried, shaken and brushed in every fold before they are put in papers. Turn out the pockets, turn over the collars and cuffs. Remove everything that looks like a bit of white dust or end of thread. Wherever there is a film as of a bit of cobweb, that means mischief. Mrs. Moth has been there before you, and your only resource is to evict the family. Lay a clean dampened napkin or handkerchief over the spot and press heavily with a hot iron. The steam penetrates all the fibres and kills whatever of life is hid there. For it is perfectly useless to put away woollens in cedar chests, or tar paper or pepper, if the moth "nits" are in them. They will eat their way out and make the moth hole whether the creature

dies with the pungent order afterwards or not. Newspapers are not much liked for wrappings, but do not trust them in a bureau drawer; the moth will usually fine its way in through some opening. A newspaper first, and then to a covering over all of either brown Holland, shiny silesia or glazed cambric, sewed firmly, is the safest, because the mother-moth does not fancy a smooth, slippery surface. She has different views from the red ant, which is driven away by placing rough, shaggy surfaces to tread on. But she takes the finest woollens first for some strange reason. She prefers the "all wool." Since the fashien of hard-wood floors, and rugs that are frequently taken up and beaten, there are fewer moths in any house. Get rid of the dust early, and you will be freed of them; the dust that is in the carpets doubled in at the edges by the wall.

Death from Corner General Corner of the same conditions and the carpets doubled in at the edges by the wall, Woman's National Press Association—Correspondence.

The North American Review for June has symposium entitled "How Shall Women Dress?" in which various writers of note give their opinions upon this important question, Said opinions are divergent, conflicting and sometimes—amusing!

E. M. King, the first in order, says that development in dress is attained only in two ways: Either in the struggle for existing the distribution of the dust early, and you will be freed of them; the dust that is in the carpets of them; the dust, that is in the carpets doubled in at the edges by the wall, that cannot be very thoroughly broomed at any time, and in dark hiding places on the under sides of upholstered chairs. Turn these upside down, beat well, and give them a touch of kerosene. Also run your hand and dusting-whisk well down into the sides and backs of sofas and armchairs. You will find lost articles; the escaped penknife or ornament, and many a harprip; but you will also bring up the truly "ancestral" dust of the Tinea flavierontella, "Without phosphorus, no thought," say the German scientists; it is certainly true in housekeeping, "no dust, no moths."—[Philadelphia Ledger.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Formation of a Woman's National

Press Association. We are indebted to Mrs. Marion McBride and other papers giving interesting news those fripperies that encumbered his body and harassed his mind. But from the exposition. Pages of the local papers were given up to chronicles of the of sufficient food. It is impossible to lay events of the day, and the reading of them makes us poor stay-at-homes wonder that down hard rules as to the quantity of food one should eat, but the remarks of the old makes us poor stay-at-homes wonder that more news of all this did not get into our own papers here in the North. Especially did women all over the land desire to know what there was for them of suggestion, help or encouragement in the department devoted to their work, which promised at the outset to be more extensive than anything of the kind which we have yet seen. Almost at the last mother fallacy is, that all diseases are due to disturbances of digestion. Graham bread, large wheat, etc., are more difficult of digestion than pure wheat pread, I is a dangerous error to withhold own papers here in the North. Especially did women all over the land desire to know what there was for them of suggestion, help or encouragement in the department devoted to their work, which promised at the outset to be more extensive than anything of the kind which we have yet seen. Almost at the last moment, however, a woman's press association was formed, with Mrs. E. J. Nicholson of the New Orleans Picayune, president, and

teen, with bows of satin ribbon in the corners or at the centre of the top.

Not new, but very pretty and easily made are those of linen on which a design is worked in outline stitch. This can be made to match the commode and bureau cover if liked.

"Lily Lamp-mat."—A correspondent wishes to know if some reader of the "Hour" cannot furnish the directions for making a lily lampmat. The editor will be glad to print them for her if any one will send them.

A GOOD WORD FOR SHODDY.

and Waste-A Boon for Poor People. "Shoddy," said a well-known manufac-

turer, "is made of everything in the shape turer, "is made of everything in the shape of woollen rags and woollen yarn waste. We get rags from the big ready-made clothing houses, from merchant tailors and from all kinds of mills—jacket, cassimere, shirt, etc.—that make woollen goods or yarns. Woollen goods make waste in nearly all departments, and mucn of it is converted into shoddy. This waste is graded into coarse, fine, medium, etc., and also as to color, and whether all wool or free from cotton. It is necessary to do a great deal of dyenget to obtain the requisite amount of certain colors. After grading, etc., it is run through what we call shoddy pickers and then through woollen cards. It is graded, by the way, very much more closely than wool, so that each lot will run all through an even grade. After it is carded, it is packed in bags like wool—in fact is wool of many colors. A shoddy made from a certain quality of yarn will not be as long staple as the wool the yarn was originally made from, but will be quite as long staple and very much finer than wools that would cost twice as much. A manufacturer cent therefore were the beloef among the boys, in the far current belief among the boys, in the far off days when we were numbered with them, that if one should steal a bit of butcher's meat, and bury it, the offending excrescences would disappear when the pilfered reason and undergone complete decomposition. Our readers can doubtless recalls imiliar recipes in much repute among the illiterate in various localities. We find the following oaragraph in a recipes in much repute among the illiterate in various localities. We find the following oaragraph in a recipes in much repute among the illiterate in various localities. We find the following oaragraph in a recipes in much repute among the illiterate in various localities. We find the following oaragraph in a recipes in much repute amon

forty cents per pound but principally at from twelve to twenty-five cents. It is a business of itself, and the amount of it used is immense."

"Shoddy," said a large satinet manufacturer, "is used the same as wool, mixed with wool, and sometimes with cotton. Nearly all nice goods have some shoddy in them, particularly if they are backed. It does not necessarily follow because goods contain shoddy that they are not strong and serviceable. Low grades of woollens—what we call satinets—are printed, and look as nice as fancy cassimeres. I will show you some"—producing a number of attractive patterns. "Now, that is a low grade of goods. Quite stylish, aren't they? We have to be more particular even than the manufacturers of cassimeres in getting up the styles for them. Very attractive patterns and novelties are what we are after. The printing is done the same as calico printing—with copper rollers. Before printing, the satinet is all colors and shades and worth from 12½ to 50 cents per yard. The printing costs five cents per yard. The p

Death from Cancer --- Carrying an Insensible Man---Strong Lungs.

Professor George H. Rohe of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in a recent lecture on "Some Popular Errors Concerning Health and Its Preservation.' quoted the saying, "One man's meat is nother's poison," and showed that, while idiosyncrasies with regard to certain articles less frequent than is generally believed.
Articles of food which ordinarily disagree may be better borne if differently cooked. A more serious error is that one should rise from the table hungry. The sensation of hunger is a cry of the tissues for food, and should always be appeased. Much of the which promised at the outset to be more extensive than anything of the kind which we have yet seen. Almost at the last moment, however, a woman's press association was formed, with Mrs. E. J. Nicholson of the New Orleans Picayune, president, and Mrs. McBride of the Boston Post, secretary. So since there were newspaper women in the field we may perhaps have a retrospective view of women's work in the exposition by and by.

"Hour" Correspondence.

[Communications intended for this column should be addressed to "Editor Woman's Hour, Sunday Globe, Boston." To be answered in the following issue, letters must reach us by Thursday.]

"An Old Admirer."—We will try and furnish diagrams for the trimming you ask, as it would be almost impossible to give plain in the same as that now used for rick-rack.

Make your bureau and commode of white canvas, momic cloth, or linen, something that will wash easily and well. They can be decorated in many ways, one of the prettiest being to work a pattern of woodbine leaves and berries, or some other design in outline stitch.

A very simple and pretty splasher is made by laying dotted or figured muslin over blue, red, yellow or pink cambric or satteen, with bows of satin ribbon in the corners or at the centre of the top.

Not new, but very pretty and easily made are those of linen on which a design is worked in outline stitch. This can be made to match the commode and bureau cover if liked.

"Lily Lamp-mat,"—A correspondent That any one remedy is a cure for all diseases. That any one remedy is a cure for all diseases that afflict humanity is an absurdity. While hydropathy and electropathy are unquestionably of benefit in some diseases, they cannot be relied upon for the cure of all.

A New Cure for Warts. Warts are not an ornamental addition to any portion of the human form divine, and The Popularity of this Craft Creates countless methods of getting rid of them have been suggested. Some of these savor more of vulgar superstition than of scientific wisdom. We recollect that it was a current belief among the boys, in the far-

made from, but will be quite as long staple and very much finer than wools that would cost twice as much. A manufacturer can, therefore, use coarse wool for the body of a material, and fine shoddy for the face. It may be likened, in some respects, to an old-fashioned piece of furniture, made of pine and covered with a thin veneer of some more valuable wood. It has a nice appearance, and the customer gets what he pays for. So it is with shoddy. It has a nice appearance, and the customer gets what he pays for. So it is with shoddy that have a fine face and wear well at such prices that a poor man can afford to buy them."

"Well, they certainly wear as long as they should for their cost. Another point in favor of them, they utilize an immense amount of material that would otherwise go to waste. Manufacturers buy largely of the color they want to use, and so save the expense of dying. It sells for from five to forty cents per pound but principally at front welve to twenty-five cents. It is a business of itself, and the amount of it used is immense."

"Shoddy." said a large satinet manufac.

called, is really due to an affection of the eyes. The facts given appeared to sustain this theory, and the discussion to which the article gave rise did not refute it.

An eminent English authority now comes to the support of this view of the subject. Dr. T. Lauder Brunton, in his interesting felectures on "Disorders of Digestion," reported in the London Medical Times, after remarking that headache is one of the minor ailments connected with disturbed digestion, adds that headaches are "usually dependent either upon the presence of decayed teeth or of some irregularity in the eyes, more especially in the quality of focal lengths between the two eyes, or astigmatism." He says further:

As persons who are subject to headaches in their youth, grow older, bilious headaches in their youth, grow beginning to get a little presbyopic, and the person begins to find the need of spectacles for reading.

and come out new every time. People look at shoddy very differently now from what they did in war times."

The Salubrious Air of Liberty.

(Wall Street News.]

A broker, who went out of Wall street with searcely money enough to pay his ferriage to Jersey City, has made a new start in Arizona. He has formed a partnership with three men. One discovers rich silver and gold deposits. A second is a soft talker, who organizes stock companies and sells shares. The third is judge of the court in which suits are likely to be brought, and the broker himself has a dead sells shares. The third is judge of the court in which suits are likely to be brought, and the broker himself has a dead sells shares. The suits are likely to be brought, and the broker himself has a dead sells shares. The suits are likely to be brought, and the broker with methin a few weeks ago:

There is something about the air of liberty in this great West which just agrees with me-verdict for our side to the tune of \$30,000."

Not Afraid—of the Dor.

fifty feet high, has been erected on the roof of one of the buildings in the drill yard. One-half of the men who are drilling go up to this platform and prostrate themselves in all kinds of peculiar attitudes, some on their backs, some on their faces, some on their sides and some curled up. The other half have to go up and fetch them down single handed. The rescuing fireman first straightens out the seemingly lifeless body of his comrade, and rolls it over on to the face. Then, taking hold under each armpit, he raises the body on to his right knee, so that he can put his of one of the buildings in the drill yard.

arm round the waist, and the arm of the in-sensible man round his own neck. Taking a firm hold, he suddenly straightens him-self up, and walks away with his burden in an upright position, and the whole weight of the other's body supported and hooked, as it were, by the arm. He has then to carry his comrade through the window as best he can, and shoot him down the escape.

The Therapeutic Value of Bicycling.

broad a statement to say that it can be recommended in nearly all cases where horseommended in nearly all cases where horse-back riding is indicated; the exceptions being ladies and very old or crippled men; and, for most of these, the tricycle is still preferable to the horse, and certainly minitely safer. In horseback riding the inexperienced rider gets the most exercise (jolting, which is not always beneficial), while the skilful horseman merely gets the pure air, and very little above the usual amount of that, as his circulation and respiration are not much increased by the easy, quiet motion his skill as a horseman gives him. In fact, after learning to ride horseback, it often becomes tiresome, the exhilarating effect passes off, and the good results consequently diminish. In

One of Philadelphia's leading physicians, land, along the bay of San Francisco, then a specialist in diseases of the chest, says along the bay of San Pablo, the shores of of much trouble with the lungs. In such a Mexican Vallejo family. At the present of much trouble with the lungs. In such a case, he shows the patient how to swell out the whole chest full and round by a deep inspiration, elevating and throwing back the shoulders, and then, when he has gotten into his lungs the last atom of air possible, to nold it in tightly for a little time, and then to let it off slowly, blowing out every atom of it, if he possibly can, by forcible expiration, drawing the shoulders forward, and press-drawing the shoulders forward, and pressthe whole chest full and round by a deep inspiration, elevating and throwing back the shoulders, and then, when he has gotten into his lungs the last atom of air possible, to hold it in tightly for a little time, and then to let it off slowly, blowing out every atom of it, if he possibly can, by forcible expiration, drawing the shoulders forward, and pressing in the chest to the smallest possible compass, thus throwing out almost all of the residual air, and all this through the nose, with mouth tightly closed. "Let him take half a dozen or more such forced respirations a dozen times a day," says the doctor, "and he will soon double his vital capacity and relieve himself of most of his supposed chest trouble. Such forced respiration will compel every air-cell possible to freely admit wholesome air into the little spaces and to expel it also, and some air-cells that do not often perform their functions healthily will be compelled to do so."

the latter part of the present century has the best lands of the country is not beneeral well-known pathologists in endeavors to reveal its cause." It being generally agreed that the disease is prone to arise out of prior morbid states which do not appear to be directly or necessarily related to it, among which are tissue exhaustion, the Lancet adds: "If we admit, therefore, as

over a fire before it can be straightend out and rolled up properly. The bark and a lot of clear, straight cedar are carried from the woods to the building yard in cances or boats. At the yard stakes are driven into the ground in the shape of a cance, and the bark, after more toasting, is fitted to this frame. Next the gunwales, strips of spruce and cedar, are shaved out and fastened to the top side of the bark with copper nails. Then the whole inside of the bark is lined with lengthwise strips of cedar, and over these about fifty transverse timbers of the same material are sprung in, their ends being secured under the gunwales. All cuts made in bringing the bark to the required shape are sewed up with strips of cane and gummed over with a mixture of oil and rosin.

If the cance is intended for deep water.

stably hospitals for this care with measured be established in some of our suburban towns, where the warty sufferer may be operated upon by well trained feathered practitioners, without the necessary of operated upon by well trained feathered practitioners, without the necessary chirurgical education.

A scientific name must, of course, be concocted for this department of surgical practice. Alectryopathy (from the Greek word for cock) would appear to be the proper term.

"Alectryopathic Institution" will be the fitting sign for the surburban hospitals aforesaid.

Headaches and the Eyes.

Some time ago the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter published a paper taking the ground that "sick-headache," so called, is really due to an affection of the eyes. The facts given appeared to sustain this theory, and the discussion to which the article gave rise did not refute it.

An eminent English authority now comes to the support of this view of the subject. The facts given appeared to sustain this theory, and the discussion to which the article gave rise did not refute it.

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An eminent English authority now comes to the support of this view of the subject. The facts given appeared to sustain this theory and the discussion to will never be displaced by cannot an are sexeed up with strips of land gammed over with a mixture of oil and gummed over with a mixture of oil and grumled very Indian trible has a sea, she is fashione

He Gets Back on Eugene for the

Harvard Journalistic Professor Yarn. [Chicago Letter in the Globe-Democrat.] Monseigneur Capel has made a con As persons who are subject to headaches in their youth, grow older, bilious headache is very apt to be replaced by giddiness; and this change occurs about the time when the eyes are beginning to get a little presbyopic, and the person begins to find the need of spectacles for reading.

It may not be safe to assert that all cases of "sick headache" have their origin in affections of the eyes, but that they are sometimes due to this cause can hardly be doubted in face of this independent testimony from competent observers on both sides of the Atlantic. It will be well for practitioners to bear the new theory in mind, in their diagnosis of this common and trying ailment.

The Alcoholic Disease.

An examination of alcoholic intemperance in its origin can only terminate in one result—that is, in the conviction that it belongs, both physically and morally to the class of fermentative or zymotic diseases.

No mere deprivation of natural appetite

quite as eminent in literature and journalism as the one for which he is credited in Disrael's novel was famed in the social life of Europe. It is no less and no other than Mr. Eugene Field of take upon himself monastic vows and life, and will soon cross the ocean for that purpose. Monseigneur Capel has visited Chicago several times, on an errand the attention a month ago, and about that time he was known to be spending all his evenings with the eminent clergyman. He has at last admitted his intention, and seems proud of his ability to renounce the world. He will join the order of Benedictines, having, after mature deliberation, given preference to them because of the cordial through the manufacture of which he has at last admitted his intention, and seems proud of his ability to renounce the world. He will join the order of Benedictines, having, after mature deliberation, given preference to them because of the cordial through the manufacture of which he has at last admitted his intention, and seems proud of his ability to renounce the world. He will join the order of which quite as eminent in literature and

The following is a synopsis of some decisions rendered by the Treasury Department in customs cases during the present

month:
1. The proviso in schedule K. T. I., new, 365. does not cover "women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths and goods of like description, composed in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other ani-mals," specified in the first portion of the paramoral tone, and lead men up to true happiness and a virtuous life. It dethones reason, and retrogrades its victim to the level of the brute. In this manner, and in no other, the craving for alcoholic drinks is produced—which is always a physical malady in its inception—until by continuous indulgence it takes a settled and chronic form, leading its victims through the stages of mania a potu, dipsomania, epilepsy and numerous torms of mental and physical depravity.

How to Carry, Unaided, an insensible Man.

The following method is adopted by and taught to the firemen of the London Fire Brigade: A small platform, some forty or fifty feet high, has been erected on the roof intended to a reduced as a non-enumerated manumerated or provided for.

A Lacteous farina, or milk food, a mixture of milk, wheaten bread and sugar, intended as food for infants and not a specific or remedy for disease or affection, are dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, as a non-enumerated manufactured article.

S. Certain printed bordered visiting cards are dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, as a non-enumerated manumerated or provided for.

He Smiles on the Other Side Now.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

An Easterner in the City of the Angels.

Dr. George S. Hull says in the Medical Times and Gazette: "Concerning the therapeutics of the bicycle, it is not making too Santa Manica Santa Monica.

> Orange Groves and Arid Deserts Seen From a Railway.

Los Angeles, May 13.-I left San Franimperfectly developed in physicians) are brought more into play, and the mind kept actively engaged in the sport it becomes, even when flying along to a 'terrible accident' or to a death-bed scene."

for miles through vast deserts with not enough vegetation to support a goat, or even a prairie dog, and a crow would die for want of nourishment should one be adventurous enough to attempt a flight across venturous enough to attempt a flight across

the burning plains.
We passed, after leaving the city of Oakthat imperfect respiration is at the bottom | which were at one time owned by the great Their possessions are valued at millions, but in reality no one knows how much they are worth. The firm is

Always Ready to Buy Land, The Lancet states that "a marked in- but never sells any, and so the State will crease in the death rate from cancer during ultimately suffer, for a great monopoly of

> All night long we rode through grain and the point whence we started.
> overlook the town of Caliente

BIRCH CANOES.

The Popularity of this Craft Creates
Quite an Industry in Maine.
[New York Sun.]

BANGOR, May 16.—The canoe has become so popular among sportsmen and tourists that the building of this light and graceful craft has grown to be an important industry in Maine, especially on the Penobscot river. Jack Darling of Lowell, a famous hunter and guide and an adept at building the birchen craft, says that when all the work of getting the materials from the white birch's outer coating, the inner side of which in winter has a reddish-brown coat, while in summer it is smooth and yellow. The winter bark is preferred, because it is tougher, and because of the opportunity afforded by its brown coat for tracing various designs with a knife. The canoe builder fells a white birch, which is tougher, and because of the opportunity afforded by its brown coat for tracing various designs with a knife. The canoe builder fells a white birch, which is tougher, and because of the opportunity afforded by its brown coat for tracing various designs with a knife. The canoe builder fells a white birch, which is tougher, and because it is tougher, and because of the opportunity afforded by its brown coat for tracing various designs with a knife. The canoe builder fells a white birch, which is tougher, and because of the opportunity afforded by its brown coat for tracing various designs with a knife. The canoe builder fells a white birch, which is tougher, and because of the opportunity afforded by its brown coat for tracing various designs with a knife. The canoe builder fells a white birch, which is tougher, and because of the car, and without an animal or bird to be seen for seventy-five miles except at the station of Mojave. At this station we can materials from the butt, and the point who we can nearly throw astone into the lonely little station. Two hour tracks are in darkn

at Colton, my heart failed me, and I con-cluded to devote several days to this place

cluded to devote several days to this place and let the former go. I am now glad that I did so, for I see much to interest me here. At first I was disappointed. It is so different from the time when I was a boy on the coast in 1843, '44 and '45. The town is now modern, with many fine houses, stately public buildings, electric lights, wide streets, telegraphs, telephones, theatres and hotels that would astonish one with cleanly habits. If you go to the first class you will wish that you went to one of second rank, and so on until you shut your eyes to the sight of filth, curse the fleas and other insects, and pray for the morn. For high prices and poor accommodations Los Angeles excels all places that I ever saw. I was so disgusted at the rooms which were offered me, as a great favor, at 5c per day, that I started off on a hunt and found nice clean lodging with a polite French lady and take my meals where I happen to be at meal times. I was just in season to meet one of Raymond's popular excursion parties from Boston, and the tourists had taken the place by storm. They swarmed all over the city and enjoyed everything that they saw. Among the gentlemen whom I was glad to meet was Mr. Moses W. Richardson, president of the Central Eank of Boston.

I had a letter of introduction to the Mayor of Los Angeles, Hon. E. F. Spence, a noble-hearted, bluff Irishman, and, strange to say, a Republican. From Mr. Spence I learned many important facts, as he has resided in Los Angeles for many years. There are fourteen churches in the city, Protestant and Catholic. One of the latter was crected in 1824, and is built of adobe. It stands

Opposite the Old Plaza. The water supply is perfect and the sewer-

Los Angeles grows upon one. At first I was disappointed and disgusted with the place, for I saw little shanties by the side of nice buildings, vacant lots held for a rise, wide and dusty streets. bar-rooms every few rods and men awaiting around, apparently without an object in the world except to speculate in corner lots. But all changes in a few days. The people are practical and can combine industry with pleasure. They are enterprising, and look upon the ctiy as the garden of the world, and they are right in some respects, for you can live here very cheaply after you know how. For five cents you can buy a dozen oranges, or a dozen lemons or limes. For five cents you can get from Chinamen, who are the market gardeners of the place, enough vegetables for a small dinuer party. All kinds of fruits and nuts are cheap, and Califorma wines are good and reasonable in price. Los Angeles grows upon one. At first I

Califorma wines are good and reasonable in price.

I have not the time to write much that I could of Los Angeles. I could give you a column about Pasadena, the Sierra Madre and the old San Gabriel mission, but I fear to tire your readers. Pasadena will soon raise enough oranges and grapes to supply the world, yet the oranges of this country will not compare with those of Florida in beauty or flavor. The grapes and raisins, nuts, figs, prunes and berries, however, are magnificent and unsurpassed.

In some sections of the city there are still to be seen the adobe huts and corrals of the Mexicans, but Chinamen now occupy the once fashionable quarters, and the houses, where so many of the celestials were killed some years ago, during an anti-Chinese riot, just in the rear of Mr. Stearns.

Old Adobe House are still used by Chinese washermen and Scientific American...
Scribner's Magazine (Century)
St. Nicholas...

Chinese stores.
Friday evening I dined with Colonel R. Friday evening I dined with Colonel R.
S. Baker, the richest and most hospitable gentleman in Los Angles. The colonel's wife is the daughter of the late Don Juan Bandini, called at one time the most accomplished gentleman of California. He left three daughters and a son. In my book, "On Land or Sea; or California in 1843, 1844 and 1845." I mention that Senor Bandini and his two daughters visited our ship quite frequently while we were lying at San Pedro, and I had the honor of helping the two beautiful young ladies in the boat and rowing them to the vessel. One of the ladies married a Mr. Stearns, a rich American of Los Angeles, who owned almost the whole of San Gabriel valley, and left all of his property to his widow, now Mrs. Baker, a stately and handsome lady as one could wish to see. Of course she did not remember me, but she did recollect Captain Peterson, my old com-

captain reterson's old diary, in which the captain alluded to the hostess, in 1843, a one of the most beautiful ladies of California. Luckily I could speak enough Spanist to translate the eulogy, as the Mexicans de not take kindly to the English tongue I need not say that the dinner was an enjoyable one to me, and it was nearly midnight when we separated, with the promise to pass Sunday with Colonel Baker and his charming wife at his country louse at delightful Santa Monica, seventeen miles from Los Angeles, situated on the broad, blue Pacific. It is the handsomest modern place I have seen as yet in California.

My wife and I took the train at 9.30 Sunday morning, and in an hour's time were landed on the seashore. Hundreds of pleasure seekers were on the train, all eager for a breath of salt air and a plunge in the breakers. All were orderly, and not an intoxicated person was seen the entire day. Colonel Baker was

At the Station to Welcome Us,

and in a few minutes we were at his villa. Mrs. Baker, Senor Bandini, the son of the gentleman I formerly knew, and two of his daughters, young ladies of rare beauty and accomplishments, and a niece and grand-

niece.

Monday, by invitation of Colonel E. E. Hewitt, the superintendent of this portion of the Southern Pacific railroad, I took a train at 10 o'clock and went to San Pedro, which I have good cause to remember, as there was but one adobe building at the place in my day, and that was located on the bluff and occupied by Don Juan Foster, an Englishman, and his Mexican wife, for many years. The lady was the sister of Don Pio Pico, the lasta Mexican governor of the State, and now President of Los Angeles. I had the pleasure of shaking hands with the old gentleman, and recalled to his mind some of the incidents of his life while he was at Monterey.

The walls of the old Foster house are still standing, but the adobe house is unoccupied and in a dilapidated condition. I looked it over, and then the rain, as if to welcome a pioneer, of olden days, commenced to fall, and I had to beat a hasty

looked it over, and then the rain, as if to welcome a pioneer, of olden days, commenced to fall, and I had to beat a hasty retreat to the cars for shelter. Rain at this season of the year is such an unusual occurrence there that the people commented on it and thought that my presence was an omen of good luck. How we boys used to curse San Pedro! If our prayers could have been answered it would have been sunk a hundred miles in a place that is noted for its warmth. Don Foster afterwards settled on a ranche south of San Pedro, and it is so large that it borders fifty miles on the seacoast. He died a few years since. Yesterday I met his son in Los Angeles.

The ride to San Pedro was delightful. We passed near the old trail that led to Los

The ride to San Pedro was delightful. We passed near the old trail that led to Los Angeles, near the spot where the Mexicans whipped our sailors and marines when on the march from San Pedro to the city, in the latter part of 1846. We traversed thousands of acres of vinyards with the freshest of vines, all in beautiful order, and passed vast orange groves miles and miles in extent, with the ripe fruit covering the ground. On some trees could be seen mature oranges, green

an appetite and soft bracing air, a she lay thirty miles long and white surf and warm bathing, go to Santa Monica, and dream away the days in peace and hopes of future happiness and health, for there are two very fair hotels there, and many places where you can find rooms. My next letter will be from Santa Barbara.

WILLIAM H. THOMES.

How Presence of Mind and the Morse System Relieved Embarrassment.

[Philadelphia Call.]
Two telegraph operators of this city took an airing in the park yesterday. They strolled as far as Lemon hill, where they threw themselves on the grass in delicious abandon. Unknown to one of them his

she exclaimed: "What was it I gave you—a \$5 bill or a \$1?"
"I'll take it for either \$5 or \$1," replied the agent, handling back the greenback. It was a \$100 bill.
The lady was so overwhelmed that she forgot to thank the agent, threw in a nickel and hurried away, just too late to catch the train.

The following interesting table shows the dates when the first numbers of some of the dates when the first numbers of some of the most prominent American magazines were published:

A Birmingham, Conn., barber wants to wager \$25 that he can eat fifty boiled eggs in an hour.

Emest Hawkins, a fifteen-year-old lad of Centre Harbor, N. H., is 6 feet high and weights 160 pounds.

Barper's Monthly.

June, 1856
Barper's Weekly.

January, 1857
Barper's Weekly.

January, 1856
Bert Barbary.

January, 1856
Be nost prominent American magazines were

mander, and while Mrs. Baker and her hus-band entertained Mrs. Thome and myself at DUSSLING WITH A TIGER.

Dr. Al Watts' Surgical Operation at Salem

of Van Amburgh & Reiche's Animals Successfully Treated.

An Exciting Scene in a Circus Tent Not on the Programme.

only a few attaches of the circus and two members of the press witnessed a scene that would excite the coolest.

About seven weeks ago a large, most ferocious looking Royal Bengal tiger belonging to this circus, in a frenzy, bit off the most of her tail. The animal is a splendid type of the carnivorous species, but this caprice left her an unsightly and conthis caprice left her an unsightly and consequently a valueless beast to her owners. Week after week has passed by, but the bobtailed tiger grew no better. The wound would not heal. There were innumerable little pieces of bone, crushed and projecting from what remained of the vertebræ, and as long as these bones remained there was no chance for the beast to recover. Wednesday afternoon Mr. Charles Reiche called Dr. Watts to Lvnu to examine her.

After Thursday's operation it would seem difficult to learn what Dr. Watts cannot do with even a tiger. His desperate struggle with a panther in his aquarium, corner of Lincoln and Beach streets, a little less than a year ago, is well known to Besternical and the streets and the stre

passed vast orange groves miles and miles in extent, with the ripe fruit covering the ground. On some trees could be seen mature oranges, green

Oranges and Orange Blossoms,
a rare sight to us from the East, and one to be remembered forever. Some of the groves of almonds and English walnuts were very beautiful, and bearing an excellent harvest. Far as the eye could reach were vast mesa lands, with herds of fat cattle and sleek horses. This territory was once of no value, and one could have obtained it for the asking under the Mexican government, but now the land is worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre, and owners are holding on for a rise.

Wilmington is a little town near San Pedro; its harbor is protected from the violent southeasters of winter by breakwaters. Here is where the Southern Pacific railroad receives a large portion of its coal from England and other places. A few houses are to be seen at San Pedro, but the place looks nearly as drear as when I last saw it, forty years ago. The steamers from San Francisco stop here and land freight probably go to Santa Barbara next Thursday.

The City of the Angels has just received two distinguished visitors, Senafor Sheriman of Ohio and General Phil Sheridan, The gentlemen appear to be enjoying them; to the invalid who seeks this place for the board and grown saw in the tent. In twenty minutes every splinter of the shattered bone had been removed, the wound carefully bathed in carbolic acid, and the doctor as calm and clean and the doctor was at a two perment. The tiger was given a piece of board to bite, doctor to pause a moment before a moment. The teage was piece of board to bite, doctor to pause a moment before a moment. The teage was piece of board to bite, doctor was at work. Two or three pieces of the bore or the bossibility of inflicting in land two eyes filled with raise, to doctor to pause a moment before a moment. The teage was given a piece of board to bite, to prevent the possibility of inflicting in land two eyes filled deafening roar of the beast, and

as the moment he commenced the operation.

"In just nine days," said he to Mr. Hermann Reiche, "that tail will be healed, and your tiger will be in as good condition as ever."

It was no triffing matter to release the animal. Her rear legs being set at liberty she rose upon her haunches and made a tremendous effort to free herself. Then suddenly her strength gave out. There did not seem to be a particle of energy left in her body. The ropes were removed from her forward paws, and for three minutes she lay on the bottom of the cage almost lifeless. She soon regained her spirits, however, and calmed by the doctor's reassuring words, "pretty girl," she appeared as happy as the skilful surgeon who had imperilled his life for hers. The animal is about six feet long, three, feet in height and weighs pearly 500 pounds. She is nearly 4 years of

ster Ninety Feet Long. [Portland Press.]
The steamer Valora of this port, Captain money, consisting of silver change, slid from the capacious pocket in which it had been placed and nestled in the grass.

The steamer Valora of this port, Captain Haskell, is engaged in shooting whales for the factory at Boothbay. Thursday, when off Cap Portoise and just in sight of land

money, consisting of silver change, slid from the capacious pocket in which it had will be placed and nestled in the grass. Shortly after the gentlemen espied two of their lady friends sauntering in their direction. The couples met, a few nothings were exchanged, and they adjourned to the standard the steamer started in pursuit, but as they got near enough to the strated again for the prey when he came to started again for the prey when he came to the surface, and this time they great at the monster he sounded. The steamer started again for the prey when he came to the surface, and this time they great a the monster he sounded. The steamer started again for the prey when he came to the surface and this time they great a the monster he sounded. The steamer started again for the prey when he came to the surface and this time they great a the monster he sounded. The steamer started again for the prey when he came to the surface and this time they great a the monster he sounded. The steamer started again for the prey when he came to the surface and this time they great a the monster he sounded. The steamer started again for the prey when he came to the surface and this time they great a prediction of the prey when he came to the surface and the monster, he remembrance of the prey he remarked he was feeling well enough physically, but that he was mentally affected at the remembrance of the monster, he rose to the surface and plunged directly for the boat. Had he was treated in the monster he rose to the surface and plunged directly for the boat. Had he was treated in the monster, he rose to the surface and the monster, he rose to the surface and plunged directly for the boat. Had he was treated the interest of the monster, he rose to the surface and the monster, he rose to the surface and the monster, he rose to the surface and the was the monster he rose to the surface and the was the monster he rose to the surface and the value to the plunged directly for the boat. Had he was treated the interest of the surface in

CHARLES F. BARKER....

Boston, June 2, 1885. All communications for this department must be addressed to Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport

Chess and Checker Players' Headquar ters, 15 Pemberton Square, Boston.

Now Ready, 'Barker's American Checker-Player." comprising twenty-two openings, with 534 vari-

tions of the best analyzed play, together two of which have been contributed to this work by the celebrated composers, Messrs.

Position No. 1190. By Isaiah Barker, Cambridgeport Mass.

Game No. 1966-"Single Corner." The following seven games were played in the correspondence match between J. F.

Game No. 5-Weaver's move

Game No. 1967-"New Fourteenth."

Game No. 1968-"Bristol."

(Var. B.)

Came No. 1969-"New Fifteenth." Game No. 7-Weaver' 10..14

Came No. 1970-"New Fourteenth."

A stout, stylishly-dressed lady came puffing into the Forty-ninth street down-town station of the Third avenue elevated road put earlier purse in her hand and hurriedly extracted a bill from a number which were covided into it. A train was thundering along in the distance. Pushing the bill in though the cashier's window, the lady said: "Quick, please, I must catch this Then, as if struck by a sudden inspiration, she exclaimed: "What was it I gave you-station of Plainville, Conn."

Then, as if struck by a sudden inspiration, she exclaimed: "What was it I gave you-station of plainville, Conn."

There are over fifty widows in the lady will give the green. The lady will she half the lady will be lady.

The lady will give the green.

The control optime mon.

Checker News.

A match of twenty-four games of twelv restricted openings, for \$50 a side, between Messrs. Freeman and Heffner, is now in progress at the rooms of the Providence Checker Club, Providence, R. 1. Next week we shall be able to give the score in full.

The ENGLISH NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

The tourney committee held a meeting on Saturday last and made final arrangements for this event. It is requested that all intending competitors be in attendance at the "County Forum," Market struck by a sudden inspiration, will give the rails a rub to see if it's dry."

Yankes Notions.

There are over fifty widows in the lady will give the score in full.

The lady will give the rails a rub to see if it's dry."

Yankes Notions.

There are over fifty widows in the lady will give the score in full.

The county forum," Market struck by a sudden inspiration, will give the rails a rub to see if it's dry."

Yankes Notions.

The lady will give the score in full.

The county forum, "Market struck by a side providence, R. 1. Next week we shall be able to give the score in full.

The ENGLISH NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

The tourney committee held a meeting on Saturday last and made final arrange ments for this event. It is requested that all intending compositions be in attendance at th They il get smooth oretry soon."

"But they're all nailed in."

"Yes; never mind about that. Passers by will smooth 'em."

"Passers-by?"

"Yes; Fll stick on 'em a piece of paper with the word 'Paint' on it, and everybody will give the rails a rub to see if it's dry."

Yankee Notions.

There are over fifty widows in the village of Plainville, Conn.

An East Taunton man has shot eleven skunks since the first of March.

Mrs. Sophronia Pierce of Chesterfield, N. H., will be 100 years old June 24.

A Wilmington, Vt., man has sold 7000 gallons of maple syrup this season.

Mrs. A. G. Small of Provincetown has made a guilt containing 4850 pieces.

New Hampshire has eighty-four G. A. R. posts, with a total membership of 4259.

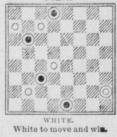
A Birmingham, Conn., barber wants to wager \$25 that he can eat fifty boiled eggs in an hour.

Ernest Hawkins, a fifteen-year-old lad of Centre Harbor, N. H., is 6 feet high and weighs 160 pounds.

E. W. Schofield of Weston, Conn., has caught and killed 127 feet of snakes in one of the fourney committee held a meeting on Saturday last and made final arrangements for this event. It is requested that all intending competitors be in attendance at the "County Forum." Market street, Manchester, punctually at 10a. m., on Monday, the 25th of May. Taking into consideration the high value of Mr. Greave's handsome present—a gold English lever watch, with the winner's name to be engraved upon it—they have decided to make this alone the first prize, and to divide all the available money into other three prizes in the following ratio: Second, one-half; third, three-fifths; fourth (consolation). two-fifths. The following players, we are informed, have signified their intention to compete watch, with the winner's name to be engraved upon it—they have decided to make this alone the first prize, and to divide all the available money into other three prizes in the following ratio: Second, one-half; third, three-fifths; fourth (consolation). two-fifths. The following players, we are informed, have signified their int

CHECKERS.

Dr. Al Watts was dressed in a natty white suit and wore a shiny beaver as he walked impatiently around the circus ground at Salem Thursday afternoon. Van Amburgh & Reiche were giving their first-class show in the ring, and the tent was crowded with Salemites, who gave their hearty approval of the performance. The audience, however, missed the sight of the afternoon, and only a few attaches of the circus and two



BILL NYE In Boston.



Everybody Laughs and Grows Fat Over Bill Nye's Writings.

THE GLOBE is happy to announce a new stroke of enterprise, which will prove very popular with all classes of people everywhere. At our request, BILL NYE, the leading humorist of the United States, recently spent several weeks in this section securing material for a series of local articles on the institutions of Boston and New England. They will be illustrated by C. W. REED, the well-known artist.

READ HIS FIRST PAPER IN THIS ISSUE.

Read the New Story This Week.

THE STORE BOY

THE ADVENTURES OF BEN BARCLAY.

By Horatio Alger, Jr.

TO MAINE SUBSCRIBERS.

We are receiving complaints that some party is fraudulently soliciting subscriptions to THE GLOBE in Maine. We beg to say that we have no travelling agent in GLOBE agent resident in their town.

HOW TO BE A GLOBE AGENT.

In every town where there is no GLOBE agent we desire the services of a young man or boy to canvass the town at once and generally to look after the interests of | weighed for its place before it was put in. THE WEEKLY GLOBE in his place. Also, in every town where there are only two or three subscribers, we desire a new GLOBE agent, because it is evident that the adds to the sum of human knowledge or old GLOBE agent is not doing his duty by sending so small a club. Every town igent of THE GLOBE can solicit subscriptions without interference with his regu- Miss CLEVELAND occupies. lar business. Poster and sample copies free upon application.

Boston Meckly Globe. TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1885.

Accidents from the use of matches, falling from windows, drowning, and other means, continue to carry off the little ones, and nearly every newspaper has an account of some new fatality, warning already careful parents to use still greater watchful-

A Philadelphia tobacconist says that his trade has fallen off one-third since General | While their work is incomplete, and the Grant's illness on account of the supposi- disease is among us, it is a good plan to clerk with \$500 per annum marry a millition that he is afflicted with cancer caused adopt all the preventive measures possible. ner with \$250, and down comes the revenue by smoking, and that the falling off is not At the New York meeting of the society confined to cigars, but is shown in the trade | Dr. A. L. Loomis discussed the subject at they continue to work. The writer wishes in cigarettes and chewing tobacco also.

THEODORE THOMAS' concert troupe rendered some music to a peculiar audience in Montana. Wednesday. It is said that they all responded willingly. A prima donna doesn't feel like sulking with fifty revolvers pointed at her head. Perhaps that is the reason why Colonel Mapleson speaks so enthusiastically about Frisco.

England is trying to get Turkey to take up her old job in the Soudan, but the wily Grand Vizier knows better. There is nothfighting for, and the probability is that the Mahdi and Osman Digna will have things the soil. Olay is especially bad. their own way, counting the Italians as little less than nothing.

F. J. McAvoy tersely says, in a trade review article, that no amount of legislation can hamper the march of progress in manplements which save labor. If we produce more than we can consume, he remarks, common sense will yet teach us that we must dispose of our surplus to countries less fortunate.

If the stories about taking wives for the Mormons through New York be true, it telling argument in favor of abolishing the tions of intent on his part to fall short of seems as if there were some laxity about practice of administering oaths at court duty, yet he is not swerved from his course. our laws. Several of the women objected to being dragged to their destination, but no important duties. His reasons are on the hibition of pluck in acknowledging an error one interfered. If the United States can general grounds that it is a needless cere- comes in the form of a revocation of an pass laws to suppress polygamy it certainly mony which has been violated so often that unfit appointment in Copiah county, Miss. ought to be able to hinder innocent victims people do not respect it. In old times it was After the commission had been issued, from committing the crime.

The assertion of Professor Arminius up and sharpening her claws for a spring upon Russia, and when that event comes off the Czar's empire would be wiped out that was common under BEACONSFIELD, but which has been rare of late. England seems to be more growling than jumping

in operation only six months. Several away with it altogether.

membrances, has come and gone. All or not. Men who are compelled to do this Mr. Blaine's friends detested Mr. Pills- convict him of gross extravagance with the over our broad land, from the little in order to obtain rights of person and Buny because he had been a lifelong and public money. When Secretary Manning mounds that mark the last resting place property are very apt to have little respect troublesome political opponent; but they came in he at once instructed all persons of the men who died for their country, is for the form. We presume that the United | were shrewd enough not to give this as a | holding offices under him to reduce their floating the starry emblem of freedom. States is a Christian nation, but any one reason, but to throw out insinuations that he expenses to the lowest practicable limits. United States; for each individual, \$86.81 and the air is rich with the fragrance of who will go into our courts and listen to the was not politically honest. Many men and As a result of this request the expenses of per year, or 23 cents and 8 mills per day. votive offering. The heroes have been contradictory stories told by witnesses will papers which would not wilfully injure any the New York Custom House for May were again remembered, both living and dead, have grave doubts about an oath being in man were taken off their feet, and through \$227,000.

MISS CLEVELAND'S BOOK. The mistress of the White House is

acter that will constantly increase. Old empty sound to him." as a student of cology for revenue only. have come to look upon the practice with Mrs. Garfield's earnest zeal in religious levity. In other words, they use oaths for who did the honors of her high position so ecuting the other. gracefully. In last year's campaign one of the arguments in favor of BLAINE's election was that he had a wife of the first social magnitude.

In spite of all the talk, Mr. CLEVELAND was elected; and, lacking a wife to preside at his new home, took thither his maiden sister, concerning whom the gossiping world had heard little and knew less. She was said to be a goodlooking, plainly-dressed lady, so averse to society that it amounted almost to bashfulness, and so fond of study withal that she did not miss the flattery of drawingrooms. At the time her brother was inaugurated governor of New York, she is said to have retained her composure by conjugating a difficult Greek verb. She passed through the ordeal all right, however, and seems to have survived the later and greater trial at Washington; for we hear upon her to the delight of all visitors.

Unlike many of her predecessors she has not been dazzled by the bright lights, but Maine, and to caution Maine subscribers has, amid all her other duties, found time against paying money to any one but THE to attend to the preparation of a volume of essays on historical literary and religious subjects, which is shortly to be issued to the trade. In this book she takes up various topics and discusses them in a careful, earnest manner, making no effort at style, but trying to let her readers see things in their true light. Among the dozen or more subjects handled there is not a flippant sentence, and every word seems to have been We are pleased to know that Miss CLEVE-

now experimenting on vaccination as a earn \$750 a year, or more than that sum. cure, with prospects of successful results. views on climatic influences:

The excellence of a climate for consum patients must be in a great measure determined oy actual experience. It does not admit of determination by barometers or meteorological instruments. The theory of some is that high altitude, with a consequently rarified atmosphere, relieving the pressure on the lungs, is the thing to be sought. Others hold other theories. To me it that is in direct opposition to any ideas of seems that purity of air, and consequent freedom from germs, is the great desideratum . Hence the high altitudes which are now found so beneficial riage. The man or woman who will allow can remain so only so long as they continue to be any little matter like \$15 a year to hinder sparsely inhabited, for with large towns comes contamination of the atmosphere. Another important requisite is porosity of soil, enabling suring in a nominal suzerainty worth the atmosphere is most dangerous to consumptives, but this dampness does not depend upon prox-

These are not the whims of a crank who has some pet theory to advance. On the contrary they are the results of the ripest He is a plucky man who dares acknowlexperience of trained observers who have edge an error in the face of the whole ufacture, the use of machinery, and the imthere are thousands of such in this city, will misunderstood and misrepresented that in selecting their homes.

SWEARING AND PROFANITY.

STEPHEN DE VERE makes a potent and mendable acts may be twisted into exhibitrials and to officers who are about to assume | Take a few cases in point. His latest exthe practice not only to swear witnesses and President CLEVELAND learned on good assumed control has a scheme for liberating which may be protected by kerosene officers by the Deity, but to bind them authority that the appointee had been in still further by making them take oath some way connected with the troubles of ket by an annual depreciation in property VAMBREY that England was just doubling over relics and sacred writings, of which two years ago, and the appointment of that kind. By the old plan every slavemany specimens were kept on hand by was promptly rescinded. That was a holder who freed ten slaves was made a all governments that had any pretensions manly, straightforward acknowledgment of baron, and the man who liberated twenty to age or respectability. About the time of error. Not long ago a similar frank was created a viscount. Why the plan was in no time, is a beautiful sample of jingoism the crusades many secret orders of knight- admission of mistake was made in recalling abandoned is unknown. It seems probahood were organized which bound them- the appointment of MEIRERE. And it is ble, however, that titles became so plenty selves together with numerous blood-curd- noticeable that in neither case did the as to lose their value, and a man with any ate. As the people became more civilized sibility by any insinuations of carelessness the societies grew less lavish in their oaths, on the part of his cabinet advisers. Cremation is gaining disciples rapidly. finding that humanity would crop out in A sample of pluck illustrative of his deter-Several people have been incinerated in Eng- spite of all precautionary measures. At mination to stick to right action, despite of foolscap have come to America and tried to land recently, and no less than seventeen last we find it is only the most solemn all the forces which political hatred, mis- swap the whole lot for a girl with a big bodies have been cremated at the Lancas- duty that requires such ceremonies, and representation and ignorance could bring ter (Penn.) crematorium, which has been thoughtful men are talking about doing to bear, has been shown right here in New clined without thanks. Perhaps the Brazil- with Mrs. Parnell in her losses, no mat-

the maturity of their existence, but it oath, is but a venal offence. If a witness be teaches the young the value of our free a Christian, an oath gives no additional institutions and what it cost in blood and | weight to his evidence beyond what the treasure to preserve them, and is thus law of God and his own conscience afford. and will continue to be an invaluable A Christian acknowledges the paramount the lives, properties or liberties of others depend upon his testimony, and to what is paramount nothing can be added. He bealways an important figure, and it may be lieves that Almighty God hears and reprosaid of her that she directs social events bates, and will punish a lie without his as wrong an act which he knew to be the grumbling. The Democracy is quite fully as much as he who is president con- calling Him into court. If a man has no right. trols those of a political nature. The influ-conscience, or one that is not in working ence which the wives and lady relatives of order, he will not be deterred from perjury the successive presidents have had over by any religious motive. If the swearer be Washington society, and on the country at an atheist, he does not believe that God is large, has been important, and is of a charthere to hear or to punish. An oath is an

Washingtonians speak of Mrs. Lincoln's The question concerning the increase of peculiarities today, and the stir which profanity among the people and how it may Mrs. Hayes made among the pro- be checked comes up in this connection. It hibitionists will be remembered when is possible that people who see how freher mild and fraudulent husband is known | quently the most sacred oaths are violated affairs, her love of the classics and her emphasis only, and the question of veracity worship of her husband are too well-known | does not once occur to them. Savages get to be recalled here, and the charm of Presi- along without taking oaths and without dent ARTHUR's administration was greatly profanity. It is possible that if we should heightened by his accomplished relative, abolish one we could have more zeal in pros-

The craze for jumping off Brooklyn bridge an existence that had been full of misery and for which there seemed to be no hope crystal of pure butter. in the future. The timely interferance of a policeman saved a disconsolate man from committing a cowardly act, let us hope the only one he ever attempted.

This is the sad side of the story; the cheerful one comes later. When the people of New York read the tale, and learned for the first time how very miserable the poor of that she fills the arduous duties devolving the great city were, they responded nobly. Provisions, money and clothing came in from many sources, filling those gloomy lodging-rooms with happiness, and effectually driving away the shadows of starvation and cold that had haunted the place for weeks. The man who went out to kill himself rather than see his family suffer longer is now the most thankful person in the city, and those who depend upon him for support are the happiest of mortals.

The hearts of the people are always right, and there are willing hands ready to help every case that is deserving. They only want to feel sure that they are not being imposed on. If one-half the world could

A man or a woman may earn \$600 or \$700 tributed were as follows: a year and no tax is imposed; but let a officer and collects \$15 a year so long as some length, and gave the following as his to have the laws changed so the property of the wife shall not be added to that of her husband, thus imposing a tax on marriage and putting obstacles in the way of matri-

Such reasoning may be sound from the affection being a part and parcel of mara marriage should be expelled from society Compared with such a person an old maid face water to drain off readily. Dampness of the or an old bachelor who is such on principle is cooled off and ready for use.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLUCK.

made the disease a long study. Persons world, and equally plucky who cannot be who are threatened with the disease, and driven from a correct decision, however do well to abide by Dr. Loomis' judgment | decision may be. Yet President Cleve-LAND possesses pluck of this sort in a rebut if these be clearly pointed out he In the Nineteenth Century for April. Sir acknowledges and rectifies them; com-

England, in his course on the appointment of ian slaveholders looked at things in the ter if they are occasioned by her own lack of of breath.—[New York Tribune.] others who have died expressed themselves | Most State laws in this country allow | Hon. Eben F. Pillsbury. Every one | same light. in favor of the method, and left requests to their citizens to swear or affirm, or, if they knows what a storm the Republicans made be cremated, which were disregarded by be unbelievers, to simply pledge their word against the appointee, and every one of honor when they assume office; but wit- knows how readily some of the President's nesses in court are bound to acknowledge friends fell into the trap and joined the cry friends fell into the trap

upon the announcement of his choice he that it was costing too much to run his is certainly worth trying. made renewed inquiry, and the more he office before? inquired the better was he satisfied that he duty of speaking the truth, especially when | had made no mistake. His designation of Mr. PILLSBURY to bear an additional responsibility was the sufficient answer to those who had through lack of knowledge have been made.— Springfield Republican. attempted to force him into acknowledging

> This pluck is not without its compensa- porary, and has enjoyed the grumbling of tions, though for a time some must be the other fellers immensely. For instance, offended in all the cases cited. Those who when hogsheads of tears and thunders of witness acknowledgments of error as in wrath gushed and roared from one the case of MEIRERE, and who have knowl- end of the country to the other over facts, as in that of Collector PILLSBURY, grumble, but they snickered right out loud that continued approval by the President in meeting, and when the additional honor may be taken as ample evidence that the of custodian of the post office building was case is a meritorious one.

DETECTING POOR BUTTER.

Housekeepers and honest marketmen will be pleased to learn that Professor room for honest Democrats, the grumbling TAYLOR, chemist to the Department of did not seem to come from the Democratic Agriculture, has discovered a way to pews. Groans came only from the other detect the difference between pure butter side of the house. Democracy shouted, and oleomargarine and its allies. The amen! professor says that by placing the imitations under a powerful microscope and subjecting them to polarized light for exposing corruption in the naval dehas at last done some good and brought to the fraud can be detected. In oleo partment, or at other members of the cablight a person that is deserving of charity. margarine and other preparations of inet engaged in aiding the President in In this case the would-be suicide was not a tallow and suet the distinction is marked; carrying out his purpose of reform? Not crank who wished to gain notoriety. On the but the latest candidate for kitchen honors, much. contrary, he was a poor laboring man with a vile compound of cotton-seed oil, lard and The Democracy is not grumbling; is it a large family of starving children, and anatto, is harder to make out. He concludes not possible that the Republican hears the with no money and no work. His attempt the only safe way is to look for crystals to leap from the bridge was to put an end to having the shape of St. Andrew's cross, a

for citizenship, in which they are obliged to make oath that they are "free white per-

1885. Delivered on contract..253,200 155,200 137,600 direct to spinners.... 52,000 52,000 52.000

whatever the crops

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

That frequently quoted and somewhat eccentric judge, Mr. Justice Duffy of New When the horse had eaten the twelfth honor patted the poor creature on the nose | with pleasure. and went away to his lunch.

This may seem an undignified method of and FIELD, but he has studied human cents. markable degree. Mistakes he may make, nature and knows the motives that regulate human conduct as well as any judge in America, and is sifting out the criminal classes unsparingly.

The time when dignity and pompousness made a man is gone; it departed when our Trussle, the giant, is dead. forefathers put their names to the Declaration of Independence.

FREEING THEIR SLAVES.

the slaves, which is to bear the slave mar- emulsion sprayed upon them. ling vows that would fill pages to enumer- President attempt to lessen his own respon- sense preferred a dozen good slaves to honors of so empty a nature. Several instances are on record where Spanish noblemen with titles enough to cover a page of bank account, and the offers have been de-

JUDGE ROBERTSON'S OFFICE.

No one accuses Collector Robertson of

What are the Democrats grumbling about, anyway? Since March 4, 2000 Federal appointments The Republican mistakes the source of

happy, we assure our Springfield contemthe case of Meirere, and who have knowledge of the case, will be apt to say in cases where they are not acquainted with the Bury the Democrats not only didn't more. That boy was too sharp for him. placed upon Mr. PILLSBURY the snicker broadened into an uproarious laugh.

Again, when Secretary VILAS decided that rascally Republicans must go to make

THE GRUMBLERS

Has the Republican heard any grumbling of Democrats at Secretary WHITNEY

was confined to eight persons, all but one of whom survived. Not many years ago the management of this dread disease by the authorities was so little a matter of science

Transactions in bales in actual cotton dis- actual expense. Down South, however, these feathered pirates have discovered 96,002 45,477 119,903 the result is that trees which have borne ...126,324 129,240 146,213 from two to three hundred oranges in a ... 2,787 29,699 28,507 season now contain but a dozen or two season now contain but a dozen or two.

Americans will read with lively satisfac tion that the authorities at Washington Total......533,663 422,116 506,123 have ordered the release of Gabriel Du-No particular revival of speculation is MONT, the Canadian insurgent, captured on looked for until business starts all around, our territory by over-zealous military authorities. The United States is not in the habit of hunting down political fugitives from other nations.

The Bunker Hill district has been a little York, stood in the market, Thursday, feed- backward in deciding upon a celebration ing bananas to a poor, half-starved horse, for the 17th, but the work has now been while the street gamins and the loafers who fairly taken up, and the day will be obfrequent his court looked on and applauded. served in fitting style. Bostonians generally, and the younger generation thereof imity to the sea, but rather upon the character of saint who is just waiting here until the halo banana it professed to be satisfied, and his particularly, have heard of the decision

> Employes on board the United States proceeding for a judge; but people are be- revenue cutters that sail out of New York ginning to find out that all men are very | will eat rations that cost the government much alike, and such little tokens of kind- 19% cents each. This includes beef, vegeness to dumb animals become any one het. tables and many delicacies, and will make ter than ermine or titles. Judge Duffy a meal good enough for anybody. Last year may not have the legal skill of EVARTS the rations were furnished for twenty-one

> > One by one the stories of Kentucky depart. The notion that blue grass was the only proper thing for cattle has lost its hold

Seventeen-year locusts, the name of harmless to growing crops, and do no injury The new Brazilian ministry that has just | except to the twigs of forest and fruit trees,

> early in their teens, who essays the hero could become right hungry before he could get the means to return home, and then re- bly. ceive a spanking in the old-fashioned way, it would cure some of their foolishness.

puzzled over the fact that the same set of men have gone as delegates to the State convention for many years, and wondering how the honors can be distributed. Every man and woman will sympathize

financial ability. She has been a patriot, and has done noble work in a noble cause. England has already spent half a million

000,000 per year to feed the people of the

penny rate for telegrams.

for the service of consecration pays a any way an incentive to truthfulness. ignorance of facts denounced the appointee | Last November the same force at the gest the feasibility of nightly flushing the tribute to both. The effect of the general. "Oaths," says the writer. "san the foun- most unsparingly, and attempted with re- same office required \$256,000 to meet the streets in the more filthy portions of the who have done this thing?

observance of the day cannot be estidation of truth, not only by their frequency markable officiousness to dictate a presidend bills. Here are nearly \$30,000 saved by metropolis as a preventive against mated upon our present civilization. It and example, but by their nature. They tial revocation of the appointment. Presi- warning an officeholder of what he must cholera, using spare engines, hose and not only refreshes the memory of those in make people believe that a lie, when not an dent Cleveland had previously, however, do. The service has been as good and as other apparatus belonging to the inquired with care into Mr. Pillsbury's many men have been employed as ever- department as instruments for the accom-

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

language: "He is a back-biter, a slanderer a liar, a traitor and a rascal generally. Cincinnati journalism is getting slightly

Yesterday on one of Boston's streets a boy, about 15 years old, was seen to stop and caress a dog that lay in a doorway. 'Nice doggie, yes he is," said the bo whereupon a man, going by, laughed at him. The boy at once took offence and exclaimed: "O, you need not be so pleased. Scientists tell us that woman can be educated up to the point of seeing a mouse and not uttering a sound.-[Waterbury American.] They faint away.

Judge Mackey sent to his son, the consul who has got into trouble at Rio Grande de Sul, a Bible from his mother and a brace of the history of matter in the globe. He the best revolvers from himself. With added that there was as much these young Mackey can defy the world. One of the three Republican senators of he interstate commerce committee said. Man had his cradle, as the poetical Eden while in town, that if Blaine had been elected he would have gone abroad and a different Eden, one of fire, of convulsions, stayed all summer to get rid of the office-

turns up on time. Fourteen fearful filibusters are foolishly fanning the fires of rebel-

have had 'em pretty bad.

We imagine that in the list of New York millionnaires very few indeed are college men. Some have been even bold enough to assert that the refinement which culture duces rather unfits a man for the rough and tumble competitions incident to piling up a fortune. One thing, however, is plainly true—that a well trained mind furnishes abundant resources of pleasure which the mere dollar-making machine knows nothing about.—[New York Herald.

that orange buds make tempting food, and | ginia this week reaped the fruits of his de-

law in many cities, in spite of repeated what are called the laws of nature. They arrests, furnish striking examples of are the men who know how the philosophy

Emperor William's race is nearly run. He is over 88 years old, and even if he survives his present illness cannot long be the Emperor-King. As far as we remember no civilized king

or emperor has reached a greater age than

that of Emperor William. Perhaps George III. of England, who died when he was 82, comes nearest to him. Charles XIV. of Sweden died on the very day he completed his 80th year, and these are about the only monarchs who have survived disease and William the axe for fourscore years. already beats any other German emperor on the public credulity, "old rye" divides by ten years, Frederick III., who died in the honors with bourbon, and now Simpson 1493, coming next, with 78 years to his credit, just the number that marked the life of Louis XIV., the great French king. "Hendricks' private secretary," says an Indiana congressman, "visited Washington which convey such dread to the farmer, are when Hayes was in the White House, and as he was a great friend of Joe McDonald, the latter took nim up to call on the president. When he was introduced he said: 'I am glad to meet you, Mr. Hayes, but, in all honesty, I must confess that I don't think you have any right to the seat which you are now occupying. In my opinion Tilden was fairly elected, and he should be here in your place.' Hayes turned the matter off with a laugh, but it bored McDonald terri-

Dr. C. H. Hughes says that cholera is essentially a disease of the nervous system. If this be so, the Christian scientist and mind cure people ought to be able to And now Philadelphia Republicans are handle it.

handle it.

A correspondent writes that the Afghans eat onions as the Americans do apples. Our readers will therefore at once understand the cause of the recent attack by the Russians. They were obliged to use their guns to keep the Afghans from coming within hailing distance. And now we can easily believe Colonel Marvin's statement that the inhabitants of Afghanistan are a strong race and long-winded. They never get out The greatest outrage on the people in the

reconstruction of the Omaha was the reten-

tion of the old boilers and machinery. A Boston gentleman tells us that he recently talked about the boat with one of the offilater he asked, "How much coal does she burn a day?" "Well," replied the other. "under ordinary circumstances about sixty tons a day." "You couldn't very well cross the ocean, then?" "O, no; we don't expect her to." With modern boilers and engines the Omaha would use from twenty-five to flagrant folly, more arrant stupidity, more criminal waste, than that displayed by those

SCIENCE AND RELIGION

record, and during the turmoil consequent why did not Collector Robertson discover plishment of the purpose. The experiment Rev. Mr. Beecher Probing

John R. MacLean pays his compliments to Murat Halstead in the following very frank Teachings Which Have Seemed to Con-

God's nature, of which we know but a mere sketch; the other was the revelation of divine thought through the unfolding of more infidelity in disregarding the latter revelation as the former. He continued: represented to antiquity. But the globe had soil. The history of man in the Bible is Cuba's annual filibustering expedition more important than the history of the globe, to be sure. It was the end for which the globe was itself created, as the house is that which was created to serve the family. A Whitinsville clerk found an alligator in But both are God's revelations, both are to a barrel of molasses the other day. He must be received with intelligent reverence, both are to be united and harmonized, both are We haven't heard anything lately about to be employed in throwing light, the one

of the canon, has been divided up like the end of a broom into infinite splinters, quarreling with each other what Ithe book position. The successful writer, one who date to the sum of human knowledge or human plassure, is greater than kings and adds to the sum of human knowledge or human plassure, is greater than kings and adds to the sum of human knowledge or human plassure, is greater than kings and adds to the sum of human knowledge or human plassure, is greater than kings and was a legal document should be purposidents, and while literary skill is a charm of itself it is doubly charming when unteed to a person of the social rank which is to determine the human plassure and spirit of the supreme law of the sun of the social rank which is to determine the influence of climate upon thronic distances the value of the human plassure of the thing the throught of the string of the string that they greed does not wholly recover life cases, especially on consumption, is a curable disease, and many cases where the patient does not wholly recover life case, especially on consumption, is a curable disease, and many cases where the patient does not wholly recover life can be protonged, and a comparative condition of sood health regarded or conditions of the condition of sood health regarded the continent are now experimenting on vaccination as a sure, with womans of the continent are now experimenting on vaccination as a cure, with womans of the continent are now experimenting on vaccination as a cure, with womans of the continent are now experimenting on vaccination as a cure with humans the continent are now experimenting on vaccination as a cure with womans of the continent are now experimenting on vaccination as a cure with the more of the social rank which has just the continent are now we experimenting on vaccination as a cure with the more of the social rank which has just the continent are now we experimenting on vaccination as a cure with the more of the social rank which has just the continent are now experimenting on vaccination as a cure with did say and what it meant, and are these

with three cade of west foint notor riety, has just been admitted to the bar, along with three other young colored men, at Columbia, S. C. The examination was rigid, and they acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. This is but one of many instances of the way in which the "race problem" is working itself out.

At least one politician made a good thing out of going down to Maine to speak last fall. Colonel Jacob Kemple of West Viriginia this week reaped the fruits of his deviction to the Republican cause by marrying one of Farmington's belies, whom he met there the week before election.

Harper's Weekly tells of a Missouri man who left a pistol by his bedside, intending to clean it in the morning. "As he slept a thunder storm came on, and a flash of lightning touched off the pistol, he bullet from which passed through the sleepor's left hand, waking him up." We do not lightning touched off the pistol, he bullet from which passed through the sleepor's left hand, waking him up." We do not were the success less the man who is very ounger than he may be considered the man woke up.

John Roach's face isn't so long as it was "General Butler," the despatch says, "spoke with the vim of a boy." It is in the man woke up.

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or true bearings of facts lie. Observation person, but the functions, though complex in some men, are in themselves separate. All scientific facts undergo a probation. They hass through a period of doubt, of reobservation, of experiment, if they are of a kind which will admit experiment. ment, and at length, as a result of the ac-ceptance of the scientific world, they are regarded as settled truths, and as such they ceptance of the scientific world, they are regarded as settled truths, and as such they are entitled to reception and confidence of mankind for reliability, and they may compare favorably with any moral truths which the religious world has accepted. But observation, being one stage, and an important one, deduction being another, and the ascertainment of the great truth around about each of its classes generically, there is a third stage. It is often a stage which science itself ignorantly rather derides, for it is the boast of many men that the deductions of science have nothing to do with the practical uses of science, and that a man who means to read what God has done must be absolutely indifferent to what the outcome shall be, and merely read and understand the facts of the physical globe. But though in the ascertainment of truth a bias may be experienced from the probable uses, as the pecuniary values, as to comforts of mankind, as to reputation, as to properties and so on, though these are not to be allowed to come into the laboratory or into the researches of geology; yet, when be allowed to come into the laboratory or into the researches of geology: yet, when by the simple and legitimate use of trained observation men have ascertained great truths, then what are they good for? To feed simply the pure idea of knowledge? What is knowledge good for? It is good for the work it does for the man that holds it. It is good for the community and good for the race, and there has therefore to be a third class of men connected with science, not as the developers but the men who apply science, those who receive from experts and authorities in science, great truths and apply them, those who receive from experts and authorities in science, great truths and apply them, or show how they could be applied to the purposes of life, how they are related to older theories. Such men may not do the work of observers, nor can observers do their work. They are, for their position and training, better prepared

Now science is not in my province, either by original capacity or training or experiby original capacity or training or experience. But to state the influences of scientific teachings upon systems of philosophy, upon theology in special and upon the moral education of men, that is my province. I am at home there; it has been the business of my life, and I have a right therefore to speak on this subject with some authority. Accepting then my appropriate function, I proceed to inquire what are imperfect and false notions and what intelligent, in regard to evolution. What is the true doctrine? What is the effect upon systematic theology and morality,

Rev. Mr. Beecher Probing
Accepted Theories.

Teachings Which Have Seemed to Conflict with Theological Truths.

Second of His Series of Sermons on Evolution.

Brooklyn, May 31.—There was another great crowd at Plymouth Church today to hear Mr. Beecher speak on evolution. His text was John, i. 3: "All things were made by Him, and without Him was not anything made that was made." Mr. Beecher speak on evolution. Brooklyn, made by Him, and without Him was not anything made that was made." Mr. Beecher began by saying that there are two folds in the second of God's creative energy, one the unfolding of man under the inspiration of God's nature, of which we know but a mere sketch; the other was the revealation of stood upon the spiritual ground which now distinguishes him from the whole brute di

On the other hand, the theory of the evolution of the human race from the inferior races—not proved and yet probable—throws light upon many obscure points of doctrine of theology that have most sadly needed light and solution. The ascent of man from the great

Family of Apes

is not a thing that has been proved. It is not a thing that apparently is yet provable. But as a hypothesis, carrying with it very many probabilities, I hold it, and hold it in uspense waiting for further light. Evolution teaches that creation was not

hours. That the divine method occupied

ages, ages of immense duration. That nothas allow and suet the distinction is marked; but the latest candidate for kitchen hones, a will compound of cotton-seed oil, lard and anatto, is harder to make out He concludes a tanto, is harder to make out He concludes a thought that a Republican hears the conjy safe way is to look for crystals having the shape of St. Andrew's cross, a barry crystal of pure butter.

President CREVELAND's decision to relieve the Supreme Court of the press of can obtain it every time by submitting every pound he buys to the polarized light microscope test. In order to know how that anything likes clearance of the docket whith a reasonable time has been impossible to the street has a submitted that a recommendation and then go at a some scientific institution and them go at a some scientific institution and them go at a some scientific institution and them go at a some scientific institution and the go at the power of the gold and the submitted in the good with work that anything likes clearance of the docket whith a reasonable time has been impossible to the power and an order that it is the power and the power and an order than the good that the good of th ing of all the treasures of the globe as they now stand were created at first in their present perfectness. That everything has grandest of the series came—it is doubtful whether in the tertiary period or imme-diately sequent; it is not established that his bones or relics occur as far back as the

his bones or relies occur as far back as the tertiary era.

The theory, third, of evolution is the working theory of every department of physical science, all over the-world. Withdraw this theory and every department of physical research would fall back intended to the search would fall back intended to the search would fall back intended to the search would fall back intended to the season or philosophical adherence, more than exists in a basket of marbles, or in the juxta-position of the multitude of sands on the sea-shore. We should go back into chaos if we should take out of the laboratory, the dissecting-room, and all fields of investigation this great

Doctrine of Evolution.

Fourth, this science of evolution is taught in all advanced academies, in all colleges and universities, in all medical and surgical they are the elements of astronomy, of botany, of chemistry, and in another generation evolution will be regarded with the same uncontradictable certainty as is the Copernican astronomy or the Newtonian law of gravitation. This can scarcely be

olics. Like St. George Mivart

in England; by Wallace, a Christian not Grant, an ardent admirer of Herbert Spencer and his whole theory, though rejecting agnosticism, and himself a leading divine among hundreds of other soundly learned and Christian men: by the bishop of London, whose Bampton lectures for 1884 contained a bold, frank and judicial estimate of evolution and its relations to Christian-

tamed a bold, frank and judicial estimate of evolution and its relations to Christianity.

Sixth, to the fearful and timid let me say that, while evolution is as certain to oblige theology to reconstruct its system, it will take nothing away from the grounds of true religion. It will strip off Saul's unmanageable armor from David to give him greater power over the giants. Simple religion is the unfolding of the best nature of man toward God, his author, and toward his fellowman. It has been hindered and impaired by the outrageous, complicated and unbearable systems of theology that have existed and, if you can change theology you will emancipate religion. Yet men are continually confounding the two terms, religion and theology. They are not alike, thank God. Religion is the condition of a man's nature as toward God and toward his fellow-men upon the key note of love. It is love that breeds truth, justice, harmonious intimacy and intercommunication, that breeds duty, conscience, love that carries in its hand a sceptre of pain, not to destroy, not to torment, but to teach and to save. That is religion. It is the state of mind in which a man is related by his emotions, and through his emotions by his whole conduct to God and to duty in this world. Theology is the science or philosophy of God, of government, of human nature. The philosophy of these may be one thing, the reality of them another and totally different one. Evolution will employ the motives on facilities of religion, by which a revival ministry arouses men's conscience, by which men inspire faith, repentance, reformation; not only will those great truths be unnarmed by which men work for salvation of their fellows, but they will be preserved brighter and keener than they can be in their present philosophical relations. The sword of the spirit is in the sheath of false theology. to society, and especially to moral ele-ments than are scientists themselves.

Turning the Tables; or, the Waiter Revenge. [Chicago Herald.]

A traveller hurried up to the station lunch counter and called for sandwiches. "Sandwich? Yes, sah; hyah yo' are," replied the dusky attendant.

"Great heavens!" exclaimed the traveller, "but there is the same sandwich! Yes. perfect and false notions and what intelligent, in regard to evolution. What is the true doctrine? What is the effect upon systematic theology and morality, and what are the distinctions between science and religion in evolution? Only a vague notion exists with multitudes that science is infidelity and that evolution in particular is revolutionary, that is revolutionary with its doctrines of

offices are of the lowest grade, a majority of them mere crossroads boxes and the salaries range from \$5 to \$900 per annum. Without exception the incumbents were appointed either at the request of Mahone or through the influence of his henchmen acting for him. Mahone's political theory is that no man deserves to have a Federal office who has not performed political services, and that, no man deserves to keep a Federal office unless he does political work after it is given.

unless he does political work after it is given.

It will be readily perceived that no better reason for changing every postmaster in Virginia could be given than that advanced by Mahone himself. It is thus, First Assistant Postmaster-General Hay says, the purpose of the administration to remove all the Mahone postmasters in Virginia and to replace them with persons who will consider their duty to the public as the first requirement upon them. There are 2000 post offices in Virginia, and Mahone had so systematized them that every one of these postmasters knew the political work required of him and did it without hesitation. The Legislature to be elected in Virginia next fall will elect a successor to Mahone as senator of the United States. To have left in Mahone's hands the great power placed there by President Arthur for purely political purposes would have deprived the people of Virginia of a fair expression of their opinions at the polls, and it certainly would have greatly affected the result of any political contest.

The decision of the postmaster-general

Washington Notes.

Postmaster-General Vilas has declined to put a different construction upon the act of May 3, 1883, relating to the readjustment of the salaries of postmasters from that enforced by Postmaster-General Gresham. He says if the construction is wrong the remedy is in the courts or by additional congressional action.

The President today commissioned Daniel V. O'Leary as postmater at Albany.
Postmaster-General Vilas has declared that George F. Mayo, alias Post, and the Courier, alias the Illinois Agriculturist, at Chicago, Ill., and Shipsey & Co., agents Little Havana lottery, 1212 Broadway, New York, are engaged in fraudulent business, and registered letters and money orders are directed to be withheld from them.

Secretary Endicott, president of the board recently appointed to examine and report upon the defences and fortifications of the United States, has called a meeting of the board, to be held at the War Department, Wednesday, June 3.

"Quicker than I can tell it, something shot off the side of the car, and the man who had been bending low breathed a curse between his set teeth and jumped from the train, which was then going at a very moderate rate. Tom ran back, firing his revolver as he did so, until every chamber was empty, being responded to once or twice by the figure that had been left behind. The conductor stopped the train at the foot of the grade, but as he had to make time, it was deemed impossible to institute a search.

"After that Farrelly got all sorts of ideas and notions, and for a long time he would not take his run. He tried in various ways to get a change off, but failing in this, he told me the whole story one night, and said he was going back on his old run, and that if anything happened to him I could have some sort of an idea what it was. I did not hear anything from him after that until I was told that he had been killed, and then I thought of his story.

"Where did it happen?" I asked.

"Down on the grade the other side of ", was the reply.

"How?"

"Nobody knows, except it is supposed

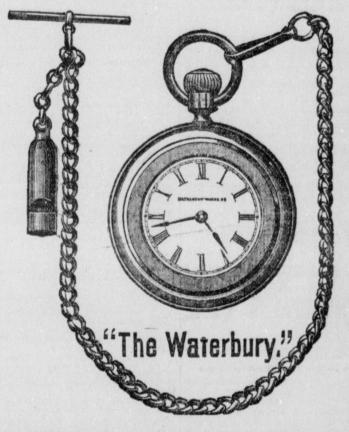
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WASHINGTON NEWS.
The Periodical Feedings of the State of

81 15@1 20 \$\emptyset\$ bush: Western do. \$1 30@1 50 \$\emptyset\$ bush. RYE.—The market for rye is quiet; sales have been made at 90@93c \$\emptyset\$ bush as to quality. \$ALTPETRE.—The sales of crude have been made in small lots at 5@514c \$\emptyset\$ for crude have been made in small lots at 5@514c \$\emptyset\$ for crude have been sorted in small lots at 5@514c \$\emptyset\$ for crude have been \$354c; corn, 3@314c; do choice, 4@41/9c; wheat \$6@7c.

SUGAR.—The demand for refined sugars has been very good and prices have advanced. We quote:

The market for the weel past at Gloucester has continue light and without improvement either in prices or sales, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the prospect of a change for the better, and the prospect of a change for the prospect of a c



DESCRIPTION.-The Waterbury which we offer contains all the latest improvements. It is a full plate movement, comprising 57 separate parts. It is a stem-winder, in half open face, and nickel silver case. The illustration is the actual size. With every Watch we supply a Nickel-Plated Chain and Charm Whistle. The Watch and Chain complete are packed in a handsome Satin-lined Box, and

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chased for (not including Chain and Charm), yet we offer THIS WATCH AND CHAIN and THE WEEKLY GLOBE one year for this amount. No charge

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE. BOSTON, MASS.

Piercing the Air

SOME ANCIENT WIGS.

[Lippincott's Magazine.]

THRILLING WAR EPISODE.

The Escape of Union Prisoners by Libby Tunnel.

A Well-Planned Scheme by Which They Regained Their Liberty.

hazardous enterprise.

I see in your issue of April 9 that I am called upon by Colonel I. B. Dodge, Thirtieth Indiana, to give a full and complete history of the Libby prison tunnel. He says that he knows well that I am reluctant to do this, but he assigns a reason therefor which I hardly think just. It is not false but it is because I am not accustomed to writing articles for publication. Besides, I cannot write a correct history of the Libby prison tunnel without dwelling on my own this case, however, Colonel Dodge says that ration for the collar.

write this history for publication.

Captain A. G. Hamilton, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry (afterwards promoted), and myself began the tunnel scheme in the eastern cellar of the prison shortly after my arrival there October 1, 1863. We continued our work for a few days when we were compelled to suspend it by reason of the hifting of the prisoners to different rooms. In Troy it is the collar that settles one status. The aristocrats are the standing collars, the bourgeoise the turn-downs. When a man shows any sign of succumbing to grief or misfortune. his friend slaps him on the back and says: "Brace up; be a collar!"

To Make a Dash for Liberty. To Make a Dash for Liberty.

A party of us then went down into the shop for this purpose on more than one occasion, but the unexpected shifting of the prison guard prevented the attempt. This party at that time consisted of Hamilton, Fitzsimmons, McDonald, Lucas and myself. This shop continued to be a reconnoiting ground for some time, and a large party, consisting of seventy, men, was organized to operate from this place; the object being to overpower the guard and break away whenever the near approach of raiding parties of our own troops or other circumstance would render this plan of escape practicable. At length the shifting of the prisoners ceased, and the work of the prison officials seemed finished. Then Hamilton and myself again turned our attention to the tunnel project; but we were now cut off from the eastern cellar, Fitzsimmons, McDonald, Lucas and my-The hospital and hospital office were immediately over this cellar. The carpenter shop and the dungeons were alongside of it. We had access to the dining-room, which, fortunately, was seldom visited by any one at night. It was from this place that we cut into the carpenter shop directly underneath, and we could cut through the carpenter-shop wall into the cellar, but the hole in the wall could not be concealed. We could cut through the dining-room wall into the hospital, then through the hospital floor into the cellar, but this plan would not do for many reasons.

We therefore resorted to a device, the execution of which has never been surpassed for care and skill, when it is considered that instruments

Little Better Than Pocket-Knives

ere used. We went to the chimney, between the dining-room and hospital, close to the dining-room door, where the rebel sentinel stood. In the fireplace of this chimney was a large amount of soot and ashes. In front of the fireplace were some astes. In front of the fireplace were some stoves. We shifted the stove a little, removed the soot and ashes from the fireplace and placed them in a gum blanket. A hole was then cut in the back wall just far enough not to make an opening into the hospital; then straight down through the wall to below the hospital floor, and just wide enough not to make an opening into the carpenter shop; then straight out under the hospital not to make an opening into the carpenter shop; then straight out under the hospital floor into the cellar, making a hole through the entire wall—somewhat in form of the letter S—from the dining-room into the cellor, large enough to admit the passage of a man. The material was so cut that after the hole was completed it could be replaced and removed at will, and not a vestige of the work be seen when the material was replaced and the soot thrown back. For the careful execution of this ingenious work the credit is due entirely to Hamilton.

We now went down into the cellar by means of a strong rope, which was afterwards made into a rope-ladder, and recommenced the work which we had begun several weeks before. There was no more very ingenious work to be done after we made our way back again into the eastern cellar, but there was a great deal of hard work before us. Three holes were cut through the heavy foundation wall on the eastern side of the cellar before a place was found where the dirt was firm enough to support the tunnel. We were now so much more secure from interruption and discovery that I determined to organize a party of workmen. The great readiness that had been shown by the prisoners to engage in the other adventures led me to suppose that there would but little difficulty in organizing a party that would push the work through in a very few days. Four men could be on duty at one time—one to dig, one to

Fan Fresh Air Into the Tunnel. one to draw the dirt back and deposit it. and one to stand guard near the rebel sen-tinel and give the danger signal. A party "Yes, sah!" replied a high-pitched voice tinel and give the danger signal. A party of fifteen was therefore sufficient to be divided into three reliefs, each to work one night and have two nights' rest, and still

stances. The profound darkness of the place caused some of them to become bewildered when they attempted to move about, and as absolute silence had to be observed, they could not find their way to places where they were needed, or even find their way out of the cellar, and, what was worse, as the cellar was very large and no one must speak above a whisper, it was a matter of great difficulty to find them. I sometimes had to feel all over the cellar to gather up the men that were lost. The indescribably bad odor and impure atmosphere of the cellar made some of them sick. The uncomfortable positions in which they had to work amid crawling rats—the cellar was called the rat h—ll—was unendurable to some. To the unreflecting the scheme seemed impracticable as boon as the first burst of enthusiasm was over. The work did not progress as I thought it should. In a very short time this party was disbanded and Hamilton and myself continued our dreary work alone, as before, for many nights. Every day added to our experience, and I resolved to organize the working party anew. The same men that composed the first working party, as the collection of the most of the most of the cellar was called the rat h—ll—was unendurable to some. To the unreflecting the scheme seemed impracticable as boon as the first burst of enthusiasm was over. The work did not progress as I thought it should. In a very short time this party was disbanded and Hamilton and myself continued our dreary work alone, as before, for many nights. Every day added to our experience, and I resolved to organize the working party anew. The same men that composed the first working party, as the first object of the odder night to see about gitting two heads of head of the year was daled in an 'wanted to git trusted fur a bale of hay fur your mule."

"An' he trusted me, sah."

"You called him a liar."

"An' he called me a fool."

"An 'he called me a fool."

"A the working party anew. The same men that composed the first working party, as nearly as practicable, were assembled and, taking advantage of acquired experience,

with great care. A few of those who comcause, were not available, and new men was divided into three permanent reliefs, as before, and no man was permitted to do was divided into three permanent reliefs, as before, and no man was permitted to do but one kind of work. If he was not an expert at the kind of work assigned to him, he was enjoined upon to become so as quickly as possible. This party now worked with energy and system, and, although their work progressed very slowly at first, it increased every night, and in seventeen nights the tunnel was completed from the cellar to the shed in the yard on the west side of the warehouse, from which the escape of the prisoners was easily made.

To this band of men, and to no other person or persons, is the credit of the Libby prison tunnel due. It was this band of men, headed by myself, which first escaped on February 9, 1864, and was long gone from Richmond, Va., before any other prisoners escaped. Their names are as follows: Colonel Thomas E. Rose, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania; Captain A. G. Hamilton, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry; Captain Terrènce Clarke, Seventy-ninth Illinois; Major George H. Fitzsimmons, Thirtieth Indiana; Captain John F. Gallagher, Second Ohio; Captain John Lucas, Fifth Kentucky; Captain I. N. Johnson, Sixth Kentucky; Major B. B. McDonald, One Hundred and First Ohio; Lieutenant N. S. McKeen, Twenty-first Illinois; Lieutenant David Garbett, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania; Lieutenant J. G. Fislar, Beventh Indiana Artillery; Lieutenant

John D. Simpson, Tenth Indiana; Lieutenant John Mitchell, Seventy-ninth Illinois; and Lieutenant Eli Foster, Thirtieth Indiana. There are two of the above-named men, I am informed, who have "sold their birthright for a mess of pottage," and whose names do not deserve to appear in connection with those of honorable men; but this statement would not be true if their names were omitted, and the publication of truth is the object of this article. There are, besides the above, two men whose names it would be proper to mention in this letter. Lieut F. F. Bennett, Eighteenth Infantry, on one occasion assisted Hamilton in rescuing me from a perilous position waile at this work. Capt. John Sterling, Thirtieth, frequently furnished the party with ropes and candles. The Man to Whom the Credit of the

Undertaking is Due.

The following narrative, written by General Thomas E. Rose of Pittsburg, and published in the National Tribune of Washington, D. C., is in answer to earnest demands made upon him by men who shared with him the trials of Libby prison, and who assisted him to dig the tunnel. Colonel Streight, who succeeded in escaping through the tunnel, has, at various times claimed to be the leading spirit in the hazardous enterprise.

I see in your issue of April 9 that I am

THE LAND OF COLLARS.

A Famous City, Noted for its Pretty Cirls, its Snowy Linen, and its Peculiar Conversational Habits.

connection with its entire construction. In | nished us with an idea of the Trojan's vene-

It is also a well-known fact that when a native of Troy is absent he lovingly sends his collars home to be washed.

In New England you occasionally see a man wearing a shirt, but no collar. In Troy you sometimes observe a man wearing a collar, but no shirt. Such a thing as a man without a collar would be like "Hamlet" with Hamlet omitted. The highest form of insult that can be offered a Trojan of spirit is to call him a collarette. He will rise up in all his might at such an inputation, and offer to wager his bottom collar that he can vanquish his calumniator with ungloved knuckles.

The collar also figures in the song and story of these people. They have the fable of "The Collar and the Cuff," and the song. "Hail, Collaria, Happy Troy." And then these in the see in the see in the see in the see in the see.

They likewise query: What's in a name? That which we call a collar By any other name would be as sweet.

And-Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said,
This is my own, my native collar. They affirm that-

All this world's a stage. And men and women merely are the collars. And sing-How noiselessly falls the foot of Time That only treads on collars! That only treads on collars!

They also speak of Puck putting a collar cund the world in forty minutes, and de-

clare that-

The good is oft interred with the collars.

They speak of a man who has everything in this world that heart can wish as a being who lies perpetually on a bed of collars.

The noun "collar" is also used as a verb, adjective, participie and adverb.

A conversation between a couple just engaged will give some idea of the grammatic possibilities of the word.

"Good-evening, Laura."

"Good-evening, George; it was so collarly of you to send me those flowers this afternoon."

Under the collaring influence of you smile," replies George: "I am going to ask you if you would like to go to the theatre tomorrow evening. The play is 'Evadne,' which has been tried and not found collar-

"You seem to be pretty well fixed for col "Fixed?" he said: "I should say so. We furnish the world with collars, and still manage to keep supplied. We have every kind of collar here except one."
"What's that?" I asked.

"What's that, "Take the cholera."

Then I fied to Albany, that staid old town that defies time on its foundation of petrified sturgeon.

STEPOFF JOHNSON ON DECK. Invited to a Prominent Place Before

"Am Stepoff Johnsing in de hall dis eavenin'?" asked the president, as he rose up and winked at Samuel Shin to stir up the fire and roast Elder Toots out from be-

from one of the back corners.

"You will please step to de front."

Brother Johnsing has always bragged about the length of his heels, and he now appeared to think that the hour had come when he was to receive a prize chromo. His face wore a broad grin, and just at that moment he would have lent Brother Back-slide Davis fifty cents without the least

"Stepoff Johnsing," said Brother Gardner in his deep-toned voice, "I war' in a feed-stoh de odder night to see about gittin' two-bits wuth of meal für my hens, when you walked in an' wanted to git trusted für a walked in an' wanted to git trusted für a

"I—I—knows as much as de old man Cummins."

"How old am de airth?"

"I dunno, sah."

"Oh, you don't! You an' Cummins call names an' almost fight ober what neither of you kin cum widin a millyun miles of knowin'! Dat's mankind, 'zactly. We kin be bluffed on what we do know, but we won't back water fur any libin' man on what we doan' know. When we git a theory we fight fur it sooner dan fur solemn facks. If we can't convince do odder party by blab we am ready to do it by sluggin'. Brudder Johnsing, it will be well for you to disreckolect a few facks. A gill of argyment am worth

(San Francisco Chronicle.) Oakland villa. He opened the gate and walked in with an imposing martial air. The lady eyed him with an unfavorable

"You are Mrs. Jenkinson?"

"I am."
"I have here a book—"
"I don't want any books."
"Is there a Miss Jenkinson?"
"There is "

"Yes."
"I have here a book—"
"Miss Jenkinson doesn't want any books."
"Hang it all, madam! I'm not a book agent. Your daughter's sweetheart in New York asked me to deliver this book to her, with his love. I don't care a darn whether she wants it or not. Here it is. Good day, madam."

Some as High as the Tallest Living Animals.

GIGANTIC BIRDS

The Terrible Roc, Whose Wings Enabled Him to Carry 1000 Poands.

Winged Monsters of the Air, Fabled and Historical.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Ornithology, or the science of birds, is one of the most interesting studies aside from that of our own kind. There are some 250 distinct varieties of the bird fami Among this number are birds of all sizes, from the tiny humming-bird, found only in America, to the gigantic birds of the preadamic ages. There are birds which have no wings to speak of, but travel through life by a sort of locomotion mewhat similar to a hop-skip-and-jump method; some are high-flyers; unable to lift themselves off the ground by their wings. Birds sneeze, snore, snooze, talk. chirp, cry, whistle, yell, lark, hiss,

that Conversational Habits.

(R. K. Munkittrick in Puck.)

I think it was Mark Twain who wrote of the great veneration in which the onion is I held by the patriotic Bermudan. Had he been in Troy he would certainly have given inshed us with an idea of the Trojan's veneration for the collar.

Because it is not going beyond the pale of reason to say that the collar is to Troy what the onion is to Bermuda, the potato to Ireland, the sturgeon to Albany, the mosquito to New Jersey and the fire-cracker to China. In Troy it is the collar that settles one status. The aristocrats are the standing collars, the bourgeoise the turn-downs. When a man shows any sign of succumbing to grief or misfortune. his friend slars with mon the back and says: "Brace up; be a collar!"

When a boy starts out in life he begins in a collar factory, and is soothed by the hope that some day he may own one. The principal buildings seem to be devoted to collars, and if a man occupies a position of any importance in a collar factory, it is his affections of the young lady whose charms gain her the appellation of a "regular collars is also and if a man occupies a position of any importance in a collar factory, it is his affections of the young lady whose charms gain her the appellation of a "regular collars is also and if a man occupies a position of any importance in a collar factory, it is his affections of the young lady whose charms gain her the appellation of a "regular collars" of the word of the young lady whose charms gain her the appellation of a "regular collars" of the young lady whose charms gain her the appellation of a "regular collars" of the young lady whose charms gain her the appellation of a "regular collars" of the young lady whose charms gain her the appellation of a "regular collars" of the young lady whose charms gain her the appellation of a "regular collars" of the young lady whose charms gain her the appellation of a "regular collars" of the young lady whose the young lady whose lady the young lady whose lady the young la

This is more than an inch longer than the feet of the largest genera of the moa family. From the points of the toes it is asserted that the bird was of the same order serted that the bird was of the same order as the ostrich, cassowaries, oranes and others of the stilt, or long-legged birds. This bird was the happy possessor of exceeding long legs, for the stride upon the rocks (from which we glean the story) is from 3½ to 4 feet. Thus each foot was compelled to travel just double the distance, or at least 7 feet from where one foot rested to where it was again put down. Other tracks are found in the same sandstone; some being those of birds and some of them are those of reptiles. Often Growing Ten Feet High In having a long and nearly bare neck, stout, ong legs, with only two toes; has but short wings, with long, soft plumes in the place of feathers. It is well formed for running, Belief that Some Heads Were Desitned to Wear a False Thatch-Statues that Wore Wigs. In the Satyricon of Petronium the hero

wings, with long, soft plumes in the place of feathers. It is well formed for running, and is said to surpass horses in speed upon the sandy plains where it is found. It lives upon grain and vegetables, and is noted for swallowing on a larger scale than any other birds of its kind bits of stone, wood, and even metallic substances, etc., to aid digestion. The plumes of the ostrich are highly prized as ornaments. The bird is a native of Africa and Arabia. Many a horse has been killed by a single kick from one of these birds. They are the greatest kickers in the world. Those in confinement will frequently kick the pickets of their inclosures into splinters, scattering the fragments in a lively manner directly in front of them. They kick forward like the male member of the human family. At the end of the longer toe is a claw about an inch in length, and it is with this claw they strike. He is the tallest bird extant, as the camelopard is the tallest animal among the quadrupeds. The diornis elephantopes was one of the monstrosities of the long ago. There are a few birds now which resemble, in some particulars, this big-legged specimen. It is not classed among the tall birds, standing only about five feet in its stockings; but the solid and massive structure of its feet makes the diornis elephantopes one of the most remarkable specimens among the bird family. It was wingless, so that it never appeared in the air. Its large feet were only the continuation of legs, which were also of enormous size. The toe bones of this species were nearly as large as those of an elephant. The skeleton of one of these wonderful birds stands side by side with one of the great mastodon of Ohio in the British Museum.

Callington of the masterner Islands. It was

This tale was discredited, it being looked upon as a sort of fable which he took the

iberty to insert in his "Voyages" to amuse

More light can be found concerning this

mastoden of Ohio in the British Museum.

Gallincula Gigantea was a member of the "rail" or "stilt" family. It was seen as late as 1700 on the Mascarene Islands. It was of an elegant shape and without wings. Possessing five great long toes it resembled the jacona in appearance. It stood six feet in height. The natives relished this bird as food to that extent that the species soon became extinct the same as ridicule of the classic authors. Thus, Juvenal satirizes the fashion of forming curls into tiers and building up the head many stages in front, while from behind the woman looks like a dwarf; and Ovid remarks, "The female walks along, thickly covered with purchased hair; and for money she makes that of others her own. Nor is she aslamed to buy it openly."

The wit of Martial was especially exercised upon the perukes of antiquity, as a few more of his epigrams will sufficiently show: ecame extinct, the same as The Once Famous Dodo, which was also an extremely ungainly which was also an extremely ungainly looking and (seemingly) awkward bird. Palapteryx ingens was an extremely awkward appearing fowl. Palapteryx means "ancient wingless bird." It possessed four toes, and stood eight feet high. It is called wingless, but it possessed small, useless, rudimentary wings which were worn more as an ornament than anything else. The Vienna Museum has a plaster model of the skeleton of this species. The entire cast occupies that position of equilibrium which must nave been natural to the bird when balancing its enormous body upon its great feet. The name Gastornis Parisiensis was given to this fossil bird in honor of the discoverer, Mr. Garston Plante of sunny France, in 1855. The gastornis belouged to the order of waders, being supplied with stout, long legs. It was a swimmer also, like the swan. Bareheaded it stood about as high as our modern ostrich, varying from six to nine feet. It is placed among the gigantic birds not so much because of its height as on account of its enormous body. It was as large as our modern cow or horse. While it was a swimmer and wader, it did not take its nightly siesta upon the bosom of the ancient waters, but slept like a stork, upon one leg. Its fossil shows it to have been of an ancient age, though not the oldest among the bird tribe.

Swans were also represented among the tremendous growths of that age when man was not, and the great continents we now inhabit were some of them still beneath the waters. The Island of Malta furnishes the bones of a species of swan some three or four times the size of any living specimens of that graceful, long-necked bird. Individual swans have been known to stand four and even five feet, an eagle-like monster, was the king of the air. He is supposed to be the same bird of which travellers in the earlier days told strange stories. Marco Polo tells in his "Voyages" of a colossal bird which he found upon the Island of Madagascar. He say it Palapteryx ingens was an extremely awk-

ow: To Lælia: You wear bought teeth and ught hair, Lælia, without a blush. What ll you do for an eye? You cannot buy

aid of unguents, a false head of hair, and your bald and dirty skull is covered with dyed locks. There is no need to have a hair-dresser for your head, A sponge, Phoebus, would do the business better."

Another epigram has been happily paraphrased:

The golden hair that Galla wears
Is hers. Who would have thought it?
She swears 'tis hers, and true she swears,
For I know where she bought it.

Is hers. Who would have thought it?

She swears 'tis hers, and true she swears,
For I know where she bought it.

In a poetical fable Avianus has recounted the mishap of a bald Roman who was wont to bind another's locks upon his denuded crown. One day he appeared in the crowded campus on horseback, when a gust of wind suddenly whisked off his wig and exposed his glistening pate to the laughter of thousands. But his head-piece was better furnished within than without, and he averted ridicule by exclaiming: "What wonder that false hair flies from him whose own hair has first descrted him!"

The ancients credulously imagined that some heads were predestined to wigs; for Manilius, the astrological poet, says the Pleiades rise with the sixth degree of Taurus, and men born then are very effeminate, and sometimes "borrowed curls must raise their beads."

It is a very curious circumstance that some Roman statues were fitted with movable marble wigs, but for what reason is not clear, unless the fastidious matrons of antiquity desired to have the hair on their sediptured portraits always arranged in the latest fashion. The statue of Lucilla, wife of the Emperor Lucius Verus, in the Museum of the Capitol at Rome, has a wig of black marble that can be taken off; and in the Vatican a Venus is believed to represent Julia Soæmias, the mother of Emperor Elagabalus, with hair that may be removed. There was also a bald bust of a woman, with marble wig attached, in the palace of Sans-Souci at Potsdam.

More light can be found concerning this giant bird in the first volume of "Voyages," by Captain James Cook, page 113. Mr. Cook says: "We found on Eagle Island (northeast coast of Australia) the nest of a bird of tremendous size. It was made of sticks upon the ground, and no less than 26 feet in circumference and 2 feet 8 inches high." The nest, however, may not be certain evidence that a tremendous bird built it. The megapode (great foot), a native of Australia, is remarkable for raising large mounds of leaves and decaying substances, with which it covers its eggs while hatching. The megapode's general appearance is like the American partridge, with the exception of its feet, which are very large and strong, with long claws. The nest of the megapode has been found larger than the one found by Captain Cook upon the same island, a nest thirty feet in diameter and six to eight feet in height. feet in diameter and six to eight feet in height.

But we will not throw discredit upon the story told by Captain Cook. Then, you know, we have the "true" stories told by Mr. "Sinbad the Sailor!" And he tells us how on one occasion he decended into a deep chasm by the aid of a roc, which carried him, loaded with diamonds as he was, up out of the fearful gorge. This harpagornis must have been a terror and a living nightmare to the other denizens of the air. He was able to carry away with ease the largest moa. He stood, when he chose to test his height, eight to ten feet high and had a spread of wings twenty-five feet, or even more.

and had a spread of wings twenty-five feet, or even more.

The dinornis giganteus was the tallest member of the moa family of wingless birds, the two other members having already been mentioned, namely, the dinornis elephantopes and the palanteryx ingens. They were native to New Zealand and contiguous islands. The first proof of the existence of the moa was in 1830, when a fragment of an enormous bone was sent to London, which at first was supposed to belong to an ox. Professor Owen, however, claim the bone belonged to

[Chicago Ledger.]
A scientific journal announces with its 10 to 12 feet in height. As late as 1864 bat over one ear that sound waves have been discovered of the moa family which had the appearance of not having been separated from the living bird more than a few years. Enthusiastic orni-

NUGGETS.

thologists yet hope that a living specimen of this gigantic bird may be obtained from the fastnesses of the yet unexplored interior of New Zealand. The legs of the dinornis giganteus, though

the fastnesses of the yet unexplored interior of New Zealand. The legs of the dinornis iganteus, though the tallest of the moa family, were not as stout and compact as were those of its fellows; but they were as big as those of a horse. The bones of an ostrich's legs look insignificant beside them. Men and horses have frequently been killed by a single kick from an ostrich. The leg-bones of the dinornis giganteus being so much larger than those of an ostrich, it is believed he could break the leg of an elephant. It is believed, also, that he was able to run on foot as fast as an express train. The tremendous strength of the leg-bones of this running bird will bear out this remarkable statement. From the latest discoveries, the height of a full grown dinornis giganteus is computed at thirteen feet, and even more. He, like the ostrich, had the habit of picking up and swallowing goodsized stones, etc., to aid in digestion.

The epiornis, or tail-birl, is another of the gigantic species, the fossils of which are found only in the superficial or more recent strata of our globe. Some merchants, in the seventeenth century, visiting the southern part of the island of Madagascar, saw the natives carrying vases in which they transferred water, food, etc., from one place to another. Upon inspecting these enormous vessels, they were led to question them as to where they could be obtained. The answer returned by the natives was to the effect that they were eggs cut in halves, and were found in the sandbanks far in the interior of the island. The eggs were about eight times the size of an ostrich's egg, and more than 50,000 times that of a humming-bird's egg.

M. Jeoffrey Saint-Hilaire recognized in this actuaries. M. Jeoffrey Saint-Hilaire recognized in this astounding giant a new type of a bird, and he dubbed it "epiornis," or "the great bird." This tremendous fellow was judged to be a vulture, four times the size of the condor, and capable of with the velocity of the wind. The eggs of this gigantic bird are extremely and pro- power in such sudden changes from portionately high priced. In 1852 the Museum of Paris purchased three epi-

ornis eggs at a price of 3500 francs.
The organization and structure of this colossal bird are as yet shrouded in mystery. More may yet be learned concerning it as the inland recesses of the island become opened to the researches of scientific men. The height of the bird is put down at not less than thirteen feet for an adult.

The "Bird of Massachusetts" is found only in America. We mean that no sign of the same bird have so far been found anywhere else. The name given is the only one by which he is known, and the only evidence he has left of his having since existed are his footprints in the sand stone of Massachusetts and Connecticut. So soft and impressible was this soil thousands of years ago, when this giant stalked upon earth, that even the tiny raindrops are also preserved as well as are the footprints. From the size of the tracks it is judged the height of the bird was from 13 to 15 feet. They measure 18 to 10 inches from end to end and from 12 to 14 inches in breadth.

This is more than an inch longer than the ment in its devious wanderings in Australia, california, Mexico and British Columbia, related to a Call reporter a few days ago several instances of lucky discoveries. His stories were as follows:

"An old Dutchman brought the plodding method of his race to the work of gold digging in Australia," began the miner. "It was a rare sight to see in his face the intense excitement of this fascinating pursuit, in conflict with the slow and cautious instincts that he had inherited from ancestors that had lived the quiet life of peasants for more than three centuries. But this lucky Dutchman adapted himself to the new life with astonishing ease. He retained the persistency of his people, and he acquired the boldness of the adventurers that flocked to the gold diggings of the far distant country. This was a combination of traits that brought him a great fortune. All of his companions had boldness and dash; but few had the stolid persistency in the face of bad luck that this Dutchman possessed. It was the one trait that many men who never made a fortunate finding lacked; and it was a trait that was invariably present in the characters of those who succeeded. This Dutchman one day had been plodding along for several months digging a tunnel, to what he supposed was

The Hidden Fortune in the Earth. He grew dogged in his determination. He lid not see any flakes of gold studding the roof or walls of his tunnel, catching the rays of sunlight that slanted in at the low ppening and reflecting it back like a mirror. Heavy dull clay was all about him. Not a Heavy dull clay was all about him. Not a promising sign beckoned him on. Now, under these circumstances, a Yankee or an Englishman or a German, perhaps, hearing of a great streak of luck that someone had had in some other quarter of the country, would have packed his blankets, and, with pick and pan over his shoulder, would have followed the golden promise of success elsewhere.

In the Satyricon of Petronium the hero and his youthful companion take ship and shave their heads for a disguise; they are recognized and provided by a compassion-tate woman with two elegant heads of false hair. Apuleius describes a procession in honor of Isis, wherein a man personated a woman—and wore false hair on his head. One of Horace's satires ends with the laughable flight of two sorceresses, the artificial teeth of one and the towering tete of false hair of the other falling to the ground. Even the surface of the other falling to the ground and the towering tete of false hair of the other falling to the ground. Even the surface of the other falling to the ground and the other mind that the ground are the surface of the surf lsewhere.
"But this Dutchman was as dogged as a play of clear grit. The men who were watching saw his intense disappointment, and as they witnessed him returning they gave him a word of encouragement with hearty good will.

He Crawled Into His Tunnel. and with his pick and shovel set to clearing away the hill of earth that blocked his path. He had not struck a dozen blows with his pick before the sharp iron point struck something solid. Mechanically he bent forward and cleared away the earth, and there ward and cleared away the earth, and there before him was a big nugget, as nuggets go, weighing fourteen ounces. The excitement he felt was intense. Sweat flowed from his face and body like water from a spring. A tremor shook his whole frame. The sudden change from despair to the highest joy made him stagger. He crept out of the tunnel bringing his precious nugget with him, and when he got into the fresh air and heard the birds singing, he sat down and wept. No one begrudged the Dutchman his luck."

"A nuggetty country that has been only partially worked is just as good a field as virgin soil," continued the miner. "The spots that have not been touched may be the very nests of the precious metal. In the early Australian days the gold-diggers were as slatternly in their methods as the slovenliest girl that ever swept with a broom. They hacked at the spot and then at that; they ran adrift in one direction and then in another, deserting them both before they were finished. Now I can inform you that thoroughness in mining is as essential to success as in any occupation in the world. There never were before or

you that thoroughness in mining is as essential to success as in any occupation in the world. There never were before or since such superficial workers as gold diggers. The nature of the work seemed to undermine the staying qualities of their character. It was feverish, fascinating, fluctuating. It soon transformed the steadiest man into a fickle, excitable, nervous and changeable person. Looking over a gold field in Australia these traits of the men that worked there were written on the face of the earth. Here there was a digging, there another and yonder another: it was patchwork entirely. In nugget mining it is dangerous to leave a single foot of ground unworked. The fortune of a lifetime might thus be

There are many instances of just such cases. I remember one that impressed me moved. There was also a bald bust of a woman, with marble wig attached, in the palace of Sans-Souci at Potsdam.

THE EXCHANCE FIEND.

That Gentleman Who will Read this Article and Smile to See Others Hit.

(A. E. Sweet in Arkansaw Traveller.)

There is an ancient oriental legend to the effect that once upon a time a modest look in gloromedary stuck his head into the sanctum of a daily newspaper and revex changes. The accommodating and gentlemanly, editor said, "Certainly, with pleasure," and the result was that in a short time the dromedary was polishing the sacred editorial tripod and hat he left cramped, the dromedary replied in the proper time to sit down on the exchanges. When the editor intimated in that he left cramped, the dromedary replied into monsity, that perhaps the editor would be accommodating and gentlemance with an account of the life of the person. The children in square the condition of the sanctum of a daily newspaper and revex heaves and the fellow of the life of the person. The children in square the children in square the saw before or since. All the life of the certain the count of his wife's face. It had the cold, changeless look of a skull. It was sust such the life of the person. The children in square the children in square the cold, thangeless look of a skull, it was sust such the limit of the l lesson it taught. There was a poor, shiftless fellow, with a wife in rags and

they saw the full outline of their prize—

Some of the Largest Lumps of Gold
ever found. That was the luckiest find ever made. Men had crossed seas to discover such a nugget. Some of them drove their picks within a few inches of it, yet it was left to this shiftless hanger on to un
they saw the full outline of their prize—
"Don't they have any dirt in heaven for little boys to play in?"

"No, my son."
"What do little boys do there?"
"They sing songs and play under the trees," answered his mother."
"Well, mother, how do they have any trees if they don't have any dirt?"

How a Persistent Dutchman
Found a Fortune.

An Enormous Lump of Gold that Saved
a Man at the Brink of Ruin.

Exciting Stories of Luck in the
Australian Mines.

Exciting Stories of Luck in the
Australian Mines.

It has often been said that the most fascinating pursuits in life are gold digging and whaling, and that if there is a difference between these two in intense interest, the superiority belongs to the sformer.

Scanning the sea, expecting at any moment to behold a fortune swimming toward you, and ploughing great drifts in the soil, hoping to find in each furrow enormous wealth, have this in common, that success is usually won in both suddenly. There are many stories of miners who have been full considerable and produced the study was a stiffed and produced the study was a stiffed and policy in the responsibility of the discovery of a nugget made them rich. The constitution of such miners and their fortunate are errafter the lucky day is usually emphasized by the loquacious narrators of such experience; but there is enough of dramatic power in such sudden changes from poverty to wealth to make the naked statement in its devious wanderings in Australia, callation, a Maxico and British Columbia, related to a Call reporter a few days ago everal instances of lucky discoveries. His stories were as follows:

The BAKERS WIFE. "The Mount Moliagul nugget was found

THE BAKER'S WIFE.

A Story of Crime, Romance and Passion that Would Make a French Novelist Turn Pale.

Students of Ollendorff's grammars have often found fault with the frequent men-tion made of the baker, the baker's wife and

the butcher in the exercises. Fortunately for the reputation of the grave German professor of languages, the true meaning of his allusions to the butcher, the baker and the baker's wife "Now a storm wa

the baker's happiness, proceeds to rob him. We learn that "the butcher has the silver candlesticks of the baker's wife." Unquestionably the baker was the real owner of these candlesticks, but his wretched wife gave them to her partner in guilt. Then we are told that "the butcher has the silk handkerchief of the baker," and we perceive that the butcher, with the help of the baker's wife, is systematically obtaining possession of the baker's property. No wonder that a few pages further on we learn that "the baker is hungry and cold"; that "the baker has no money," and that "the baker is ill." Poor deceived, robbed, and heartbroken man!

man!
This is the last that we hear of the baker, This is the last that we hear of the baker, and it is not long before the butcher vanishes from Ollendorff. The last we hear of him is that "he has the fine black cout of the baker." Probably the baker has died of grief, and the heartless butcher has seized even the baker's clothes. But by this time the butcher has probably grown tired of the baker's wife, and is ready to desert her. Whether he simply runs away or whether he is accidentally killed by the large handsome horse we shall never know. He disappears as soon as he gets the baker's coat and is never heard of more. As for the wicked woman, we are casually told that "the blacksmith is well, but the baker's wife has the fever." Doubtless this fever proved fatal, for with these significant words the romance of the "Baker's Wife" comes to an abrupt end.

Let us hear no more of the puerility of Ollendorff, but rather let us honor in him the novelist as well as the grammarian.

Miller's farm yesterday afternoon. The which the sea entirely covers at high water. The building is a circular iron tower, holwoman and her two-legged horse had ploughed about half an acre, and at the time our informant saw them the horse was parleying for a brief cessation of work. The sweat of honest toil rolled down his face and his shoulders were galled where the straps that connected him with the plough rubbed him, but after a few minutes persuasion he bent forward and began pulling the plough again, his wife following behind at the handles. She had no need of a plough-line, but every once in a while she was observed to shy a clod of dirt at the head of her docile steed.

The building is a circular iron tower, holow in the centre and about nine feet in diameter. The materials which were used to ix the rock, and holes were opened in the base of the light-house, through which they were hosted up by derricks to the top of the light-house.

"One afternoon the son of the architect, a young man just about of age, was standing at the top of the tower, looking down through this hollow space, a distance of 140 feet to the rock below. Suddenly he became duzzy and fell headlong into the abyss. Just at that opportune and

cover and become a wealthy man through its possession."

"The Mount Moliagul nugget was found STORIES OF GREAT WAVES

A Sea Captain's Tales of Dangers of the Deep.

Wonders Performed by Storm Waves-Some Vivid Yarns.

A Ship Riding a Wave Towering

Above Her Masts.

[New York Tribune.]

Captain Parselle of the White Star steamship Adriatic has been ploughing the boundless main these forty years. He has navigated every ocean and almost every known body of water large enough to float a ship. During recent years he has commanded some one of the Liverpool steamers of the White Star line, and has thousand of acquaintances in this city who know well sea-dog he is. This introduction to the sary but for the miraculous nature of the stories which are to follow, and which. says

sary but for the miraculous nature of the stories which are to follow, and which, says Captain Parselle, "are as true and as sure as that the sun is now shining at us here on my deck."

The conversation which had preceded these wonderful tales had referred to the storm wave lately encountered in mid ocean by the Germanic. The captain explained what sort of a sea it was. "The newspapers called it a tidal wave," he said, "but it was nothing of the sort. Tidal waves only occur in bays, firths and rivers, which are so situated as to be peculiarly sensitive to the influences of the moon and of gravitation. At least, that is how meteorologists explain them. But though I have studied their theories with laborious care, I have encountered tidal waves that had an origin far more subtle in the local situations that make water especially excitable.

"For instance, I saw a tidal wave once from a high bluff on the banks of the Ganges. It was a perpendicular wall of water advancing at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. It was perfectly straight, except at the very top, where it crested into a foam that had not strength enough to fali. It was about seventeen feet high. That was

A Pure Tidal Wave, and I have never yet been able to work out

butcher, the baker and the baker's wife has just been discovered. While the primary object of Ollendorff's grammars is to furnish instruction in languages, the author has woven into the exercises a romantic and painful story. If we take an isolated sentence concerning the butcher and the baker's wife, it will, of course, seem foolish and impertinent; but if we group together in their order all the remarks made concerning those persons by Ollendorff we shall find in our possession a story of crime and passion worthy of a French realistic novelist.

We are first introduced to the baker in

and impertment; out if we group together in their order all the remarks made concerning those persons by Ollendorff we shall find in our possession a story of crime and passion worthy of a French realistic novelist.

We are first introduced to the baker in one of the earliest pages of Ollendorff, where it is asserted that "the baker is man is set before us. He has enough to at and drink; he lives in a state of drowsy contentment. A little later and in the baker's wife appears on the scene, She is "neither warm nor sleepy." Obviously she is a cold, cunning, wide-awake person, and we can easily see that she so would have no affection for her dull, prosaic partner. She has, "the cotton dress and the leather shoes." In other words, and the leather shoes." In other words, is dissatisfied.

Presently the butcher enters. He is a bad man, for Ollendorff expressly says: "The station in life, and, as the sequel shows, she is cyidently a prosperous man, for "he has the large, handsome horse and the golden to shaker's wife has a silk dress and a the leather shoes." In other words, and the leather shoes. "In other words, and the leather shoes." In other words, and the leather shoes is obtained by the station in life, and, as the sequel shows, she is cyidently a prosperous man, for "he has the large, handsome horse and the golden to baker's wife has a cold, but the is evidently a prosperous man, for "he has the large, handsome horse and the golden to be baker's wife we are not told, but the disastrous consequences of their acquaintance are forcibly pictured. We soon hear that "the baker's wife has a silk dress and a gold watch," and we instinctively know that they were given to her by the wind of the baker's wife has a silk dress and a gold watch," and we instinctively know that they were given to her by the time of the baker's wife has a silk dress and a gold watch," and we instinctively know that they were given to her by the proposition of the baker's wife has a silk dress and a gold watch," and we instinctively know that

me against the mast, whence I fell down into the maintop. The rest of what happened I discovered after my recovery. The wave took off every strip of rigging and canvas, all the yards, boats and arms, and left the ship with only her masts standing. We ran back to the Isle of Wight, and anchored in the Solent, to ascertain the extent of the damage, and then we discovered the most wonderful thing of all. The ship had been sheathed with copper, and that wave had stripped its top sheet off for eighty feet of the ship's length as clean as a mechanic's shears could have done!

length as clean as a mechanic's shears could have done!

"How did it happen? Don't ask me. I suppose there may have been a little hole in the copper, and the water was forced into it with such immeasurable power as to have the effect I have described. But you remember I told you there was a brig to the leeward of us. The next morning we saw her lying astern of us in the Solent. Her masts were gone, and if an army of carpenters had been at work clearing off her deck, they could not have left her more barren than that wave did. Her watch had been swept overboard and every man of them

swept overboard and every man of them lost.

"Well, that was a storm wave for you, but I struck one in 1877 that was much more remarkable. I was off the cost of Japan, captain of one of the finest steamships affoat. We were in a typhoon. They call them typhoons there, but they are identical in character with our own cyclone and the African tornado. It was an awful storm, the worst I ever saw. The wind howled and shrieked and

Raved Like a Million Demons loosed from the Styx. The seas struggle with each other for our possession, and roared the most infernal noise, as they

How He Appreciated the Loyalty of a Sensitive Subject.

(Pittsburg Chronicle.]

There is a great rage for historic incidents which occurred 100 years or so ago in cultivated society just at present. Among the most interesting and remarkable and not without a tear or two of quiet pathos, is one handed down for the past three generations by the ducal house of Leicester.

It had a servitor in the family who seemed to take pride in a pair of breeches sadly needing repairs. On all state occasions he would appear in these disreputable garments, much to the scandal of the court. One day King George IV. visited the Leicester House, and sure enough Mopson, the butter, was on hand in his notorious breeks, conspicuous with the roof blown off their gable end. The king himself observed him, and exclaimed:

"Why don't the man put patches on his lathers,"
"I would die first, your majesty," cried lathers,"
"I would die first, your majesty," cried lathers,"
"I would die first, your majesty," cried lathers,"
"Well, welf," said King George, touched by this evidence of loyalty, "out of courtesy to the laddes, my good man, put patches on and come to me and I will kick you again,"
George IV. was a kind-hearted man and could thus bend the dignity of the royal sovereign to the softer impulses of nature.

Putting a Husband to Cood Use, (Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.]
A colored woman driving her husband harnessed to a plough was seen on Walter Miller's farm yesterday afternoon. The Miller's farm yesterd

The building is a circular iron tower, hollowing hollowing dabout half an acre, and at the time our informant saw them the horse was parleying for a brief cessation of work. The sweat of honest toil rolled down his face and his shoulders were galled where the straps that connected him with the plough rubbed him, but after a few minutes persuasion he bent forward and began pulling the plough again, his wife following behind at the handles. She had no need of a plough-line, but every once in a while she was observed to shy a clod of dirt at the head of her docile steed.

A Boy's Logic.

[Baltimore American.]

"Mother, can't I go out and play," asked a little boy.

"So, my son," she answered. "You will get your clothes dirty."

"Is the Lord coming today?"

"I don't know," said his mother, "he may come."

"Don't they have any dirt in heaven for little boys to play in"

"No, my son."

"What do little boys do there?"

Interview in Pittsburg Chronicle.; "Orchids are queer plants. As a rule, in the tropics they are true ephyphites, taxing

the trees only for support and drawing their sustenance from the air. They must, however, have plenty of moisture. I recellect that once, after a hard climb up a straight, smooth trunk over thirty feet without a foothold. I voluntarily smatched for support at the roots of the giant plant overhead, when immediately it became detached, turned over and deluged me with about a half gallon of black, dirty water, which had evidently been retained by the wide leaves near their base as a supply reservoir in times of drought. Moreover the leaves were fringed with sharp spines, which, as the heavy plant came tumbling over my bare head, lacerated my face in a number of places. My clothing and the tree being by this time well lubricated, the descent was found much easier tran the ascent, for in another moment I found myself on the ground squashed on top of the air plant, which aga'n reminded me that its leaves were protected with spines about the length of sheemakers' awls and about twice as sharp. No one with this experience can fail to realize the poetry of orchids."

BRIC-A-BRAC.

Flower Songs. [Mary N. Prescott in Harper's Bazar.1 If the buttercups could sing, What a pretty "ting-a-ling" We should hear in summer time; Could the daisies pipe a strain, It would be like falling rain, Just a silvery chime.

If the violets knew an air, It would sound most like a prayer On the sea-shell's theme If the wild rose sang a catch, Never would be heard its match, Save in some sweet dream.

A Melancholy Fact. If every woman had to respect her husband there'd be precious few weddings.

rWhitehall Reviscos There's a trifling little matter Which we cannot well explain. How, all afternoon, our ladies Stand upon a tennis plain: They never seem to weary, They never seem to tire, Yet, curiously, when, Beneath cathedral spire,

They are joining in the service, And their vocal offerings bring, To stand in church to sing! A chant or psalm is very brief-

A game at tennis long: But then to stand and sing in church Perpetual Summer.

[Danville Breeze.]

The temperature of the sun is about

18,000 degrees Fahr. What a place it must be for gauze underwear and soda water. Ideal. [Ward Ernest Smith in Life.] Each lover has some one defect, Some lack of God-like grace. That makes him not the one elect To share her heart and place;

> She coldly shakes her head: Until one perfect comes to woo, She vows she will not wed. When wrinkles creep upon her brow And art adorns her cheek. There comes into her presence now The one her soul doth seek; Full manhood in his form and eye: A voice that thrills her thro

Though for her hand the noblest sue,

And yet she weds him not; the why-He seeks perfection, too. Excuses. [New Orleans Picayune.] Beer can be used for medicinal and me-chanical purposes in Kansas, such as for

Two Pictures. An old farm house with meadows wide, And sweet with clover on each side; And bright-eyed boy, who looks from out The door with woodbine wreathed about, And wishes his one thought all day:

loss of appetite or to assist in raising a barn

"Oh, if I could but fly away From this dull spot the world to see, How happy, happy, happy, How happy I should be? Amid the city's constant din, A man who round the world has been, Who, 'mid the tumult and the throng,

Is thinking, thinking all day long:

"Oh, could I only tread once more The field-path to the farm-house door, The old green meadow could I see, How happy, happy, happy, How happy I should be." Hint to Campers Out.

The man who intends to camp out next month should begin to prepare for it by sleeping in the back yard and eating raw meats. (Anon.)
Nowadays it is quite the proper caper,

Proper caper,
If you chance to be a literary swell, And have jotted down a few stray thoughts on paper, Upon paper, Which the same it has occurred to you to sell-To decline to give your name unto the matter, To the matter, And send the book out written by "Anon"; And the critics will at once begin to chatter

And to wonder as to who's the gifted one. This method very much the sale enhances Sale enhances, And fame besides you're really apt to win; For, should you be an ass, as often chances,

Often chances, Your ears are hid beneath the lion's skin.

"Well, my young gentleman, how would you like your hair cut?"
"Oh, like papa's, please; with a little round hole at the top." Swing Song.

[William Allingham in Magazine of Arth] Swing, sing! swing, sing! Here's my Throne and I am a King! Swing, sing! swing, sing! Farewell, Earth, for I'm on the wing! Low, high, here I fly, Like a bird through sunny sky! Free, free, over the lea!

Over the mountain, over the sea! Up, down, up and down Which is way to London town? Where, where, up in the air! Close your eyes-and now you are there Soon, soon, afternoon,

Far, far, over all bar, Sweeping on from star to star! No. no! low, low! Sweeping daisies with my toe, Low, low, to and fro, Slow-slow-slow-slow.

Over the sunset, over the moon

No Danger. [Chicago Rambler.] Proprietor of a restaurant (who has been lately married)—Sam, I want you to be careful and see that my brother-in-law, Mr. Jones, does not pay his checks.

Sam (the head waiter)—Yes, sor; I will, sor. He's very careful about that himself, sor.

Beneath the Apple Trees. [Clinton Scollard.] Upon a morning sunny,
In golden summer time,
When bees were making honey, And poets making rhyme, maiden gowned in satin,

With eyes like sapphire seas
Was humming low in Latin,
Beneath the apple trees. "Amo!" she sang, and after, "Amat!" she coyly said, Then, with a peal of laughter, She shook her roguish head.
"If he were standing yonder,

"What would be do, I wonder Beneath the apple trees? If you should see and hear, And, turning round, discover That no one was a-near, Would you pause undecided-Or slyly creep and seize And kiss the sweet, as I did-

'I ain't got no use for Mr. Jackson," said

Beneath the apple trees?

"Why?"
"Beat me outen five cents."
"Did, eh?"
"Yes, sah. I seed his vest hangin' on de fence an' I sarched de pockets an' foun' what I thought waz er quarter, but it wan't nuthin' but one o' dese heah twenty cent pieces. Ef dat man hader been hones' he wouldn'ter fooled me in dat way. I ain't got no use fer him."

His companion pulled out a dirty clay pipe from his pocket, filled it with tobacco, and then explored another pocket for a match. A muttered oath showed that he failed to find one.

"Got a match, boy?" he asked.
"No," answered Ben, glad to have escaped the offensive fumes of the pipe.
"Just my luck!" growled the tramp, putting back the pipe with a look of disappointment. "If you had a match now I wouldn't mind letting you have a whiff or two,"
"I don't smoke," answered Ben, hardly able to repress a look of disgust.
"So you're a good boy, eh? One of the Sunday-school kids that want to be an angel, hey? Pah!" and the tramp exhibited the disgust which the idea gave him.
"Yes, I go to Sunday school," said Ben, coldly, feeling more and more repelled by his companion.
"I never went to no Sunday school," said his companion.
"And I wouldn't. It's only good for miksops and hyporrites."
"Do you think you're any better for not

"No."
"Nor a dime. A dime'll do."
"I have no money to spare."
"I'd pay yer tomorrer."
"You'll have to borrow elsewhere; I am working in a store for a very small salary, and that I pay over to my mother."
"Whose store?"

"Whose store?"
"Simon Crawford's; but you won't know
any better for my telling you that, unless
you are acquainted in Pentonville."
"I've been through there. Crawford
keeps the grocery store." "Yes."
"What's your name?"

"What's your name?"
"Ben Barclay," answered our hero, feeling rather annoyed at what he considered intrusive curiosity.
"Barclay!" replied the tramp, quickly.
"Not John Barclay's son?"
It was Ben's turn to be surprised. He was the son of John Barclay, deceased, but how could his ill-favored travelling companion know that?
"Did you know my father?" asked the boy, astonished.
"I've heerd his name," answered the tramp, in an evasive tone. tramp, in an evasive tone.
"What is your name?" asked Ben, feeling that he had a right to be as curious as

ing that he had a right to be as curious as his companion.

"I haven't got any visitin' cards with me," answered the tramp, dryly.
"Nor I; but I told you my name."
"All right; I'll tell you mine. You can call me Jack Frost."

"I gave you my real name," said Ben, significantly.
"I've almost forgotten what my real name is," said the tramp. "If you don't like Jack Frost you can call me George Washington."

ashington.
Ben laughed.
I'I don't think that name would suit," he
id. "George Washington never told a

Ben Barclay checked the horse he was triving and looked attentively at it.

Beaker. He was a stout-built, dark-come plexioned man, with a beard of a weeks growth, wearing an old and dirty suit, which would have reduced any tailor to despair if taken to him for cleaning and repairs. A loose hat, with a torn crown, and a hard-looking one!" said Ben to himself.

**A tram and a hard-looking one!" said Ben to himself.

**He he istated about answering, being naturally reluctant to have such a travelling companion.

Ompanion.

**Which would have reduced any tailor to despair if taken to him for cleaning and repairs. A loose hat, with a torn crown, and the some reward for the courage and quick with the control of some reward for the courage and quick was in the some reward for the courage and quick was in the some reward for the courage and quick was in the some reward for the courage and quick was in the some reward for the courage and quick was in the some reward for the courage and quick was in the some reward for the courage and quick was in the some reward for the courage and quick was in the some reward for the courage and quick was in the some reward for the courage and quick was in the some reward for the courage and quick was in the some reward for the courage and quick was in the some reward for the courage and quick was in the some reward for the courage and quick was under the some reward for the courage and quick was under the some reward for the courage and quick was under the some reward for the courage and quick was under the some reward for the courage and quick was under the some reward for the courage and quick was under the courage and quick was

said his companion. "And I wouldn't. It's only good for milksops and hyporites."

"Do you think you're any better for not pring?" Ben couldn't help asking.

"I haven't been so prosperous, if that's what you mean. I'm a straightforward man, I am. You always know where to find me. There ain't no piety about me. What are you laughing at?"

"No offence," said Ben. "I believe every word you say."

"You'd better. I don't allow no man to doubt my word, nor no boy either. Have you got a quarter about you?"

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No."

"No a dime. A dime'll do."

"You'd have no money to spare."

"You'd have no borrow elsewhere; I am torking in a store for a very small salary, nd that I pay over to my mother."

"He might have seen some resemblance."

"He might have seen some resemblance."

"I didn't think there were highwaymen about here. No I shall be worrying about tor. No I shall be worrying about you."

"Don't do that mother; I don't feel in any danger. Still, if you think it best, I will and the tramp, signout about here. No I shall be worrying about you."

"No, no, Ben; it might go off and kill you. I was barkeeper in the hotel where he danger. Why husband was always careful of his expenses. He would not spend money unspan. I wonder if the man is prowling around the neighborhood yet?"

"I have how on, I shad the tramp, signout about here. No I shall be worrying about there. No I shall be worrying about the spending to many danger. Still, if you think it best, I will and the tramp, signout about the day, eagerly. "How did you happen to won' fave shad len. I was barkeeper in the hotel where be did. It was a small house, not one of your first-class hotels."

"My husban

Tasked him that, but he answered ex"if ingith have seen some resomblancethat is, if he had ever met your father.
Ah! it was a said day for us all when your
poor father died. We should have been in
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amen is," said the tramp. "If you don't like Jack Frost you can call me George Washington."

Ben laughed.

Ben laughed.

Ben laughed.

"What d'ye mean by that?" demanded the tramp, his brow darkening.

"Was joking, answered Ben, who did man."

"The goin' to joke a little myself, growled the tramp, as, looking quickly about him, he observed that they were riding over a lonely, section of the road man."

Ben, taken by surprise, would have been glad to answer." No." but he was a boy of truth, and could not say so truly, though he provided to the circumstances.

"Come, I see you have. Give it to me light off or it'll be the worse for you."

Now it happened that Ben had not less than \$25 about him. He had carried some collected two bills on the way. All this money he had in a wallet in the pocket on the other side from the tramp. But the money was not his; it belonged to his end in point of strength he was not an equal match for the man beside him.

"You will get no money from me." he are wered in a firm tone, though he felt far the worse for the man beside him.

"You will get no money from me." he are wered for he man beside him.

"You will get no money from me." he are wered for he man beside him.

"You will get no money from me." he are wered in a firm tone, though he knew that in point of strength he was not an equal match for the man beside him.

"You will get no money from me." he are wered in a firm tone, though he felt far the worse of the man beside him.

"You will get no money from me." he are wered in a firm tone, though he felt far the point of strength he was not an equal match for the man beside him.

"You will get no money from me." he are wered for he man beside him.

"You will get no money from me." he are wered in a fair way to overcome or position by superior strength, when a fortuse he was a superior strength, when a fortuse he was a superior strength, when a fortuse he will be supported the superior strength, when a fortuse he was a superior strength, when a fortuse he was a superior strength, w

is enjoyence.

Here stoop the horse and give me a most stoop of the motion of the stoop of the s

UNPLEASANT BUSINESS.

It was now 9 o'clock, rather a late hour for callers in the country, and Mrs. Barclay waited not without curiosity to hear the nature of the business which had brought her two visitors at that time.

"Take seats, gentlemen," she said with the courtesy habitual to her.

Squire Davenport, who was disposed to consider that he had a right to the best of everything, seated himself in the rocking-chair, and signed his companion to a cane chair beside him.

"Mr. Kirk," he commenced, "is thinking of coming to Pentonville to live."

"I am glad to hear it," said Mrs. Barclay politely. Perhaps she would not have said this if she had known what was coming next.

"He is a carpenter," continued the squire, "and as we have none in the village except old Mr. Wade, who is superannuated, I think he will find enough to do to keep him busy."

"I should think so," assented the widow.

able to him."

Mr. Kirk looked disappointed, but the squire gave him an assuring look, as the widow could see.
"Perhaps you may change your mind," said the squire, significantly. "I am under said the squire, significantly. "I am under the impression that I hold a mortgage on this property."
"Yes, sir," assented Mrs. Barclay, appre-

"You needn't expect that I will relent," said the squire, hastily.
"I do not, for I see there is no consideration in your heart for a poor widow, but I cannot help thinking that Providence will raise up some kind friend who will buy the mortgage, or in some other way will enable me to save my home."
"You are acting very foolishly, Mrs. Barclay, as you will realize in time. I give you a week in which to change your mind. Till then, my friend Kirk's offer holds good. After that, I cannot promise. If the property is sold at auction, I shouldn't be surprised if it did not fetch more than the amount of my lien upon it."
"I will trust in Providence, Squire Davenport."

Mrs. Barclay did not answer. She saw that he was a man of course fibre, and did not care to notice bin.

"Come along, Kirk" said the souire. "I sapprehend it will be all right after a while. Mrs. Barclay will see her own interest when she comes to reflect."

"Good evening, ma'am," said Kirk. "Tom Davenport laughed derisively and but the barclay inclined her head slowly, but did not reply. "When the two had left the house, she sank into a chair and gave herself up to dispose to change my escort." "Tom Davenport had the right to dispose saik into a chair and gave herself up to dispose the was not easily appeased. "But Ben was not easily appeased." "He doesn't deserve your notice, Ben," said thought she vidence would so so as long as she paid interest regularly, in the barcst necessities. Thus far she had succeeded. The interest on seven him the barcst necessities. Thus far she had succeeded. The interest on seven him the barcst necessities. Thus far she had succeeded. The interest on seven him the barcst necessities. Thus far she had succeeded. The interest on seven him the barcst necessities. Thus far she had succeeded. The interest on seven him the barcst necessities. Thus far she had succeeded. The interest on seven him the barcst necessities to seven her little home, she and of the proposed little would be quite impossible. She an almost ment of the more she she faered it would be quite impossible. She an time the more pass, but thus far they had always had it ready. That squire Davenport had her ready to the control of the proposed file would be quite impossible. She an offer the home, she had not anticipated, but thus far she had not anticipated, but thus far she had not anticipated, but thus far little home, she had not anticipated, but thus far little home, she had not anticipated, but thus far little home, she had not anticipated, but thus far little home, she had not anticipated, but thus far little home, she had not anticipated, but thus far little home, she had not anticipated, but thus far little hom

"It's none of mine!" said Ben, half annoyed, half amused.
"I believe there is nothing more," said the

CHAPTER VI. TWO YOUNG RIVALS.

PROFESSOR HARRINGTON'S ENTERTAINMEANWHILE BEN Barclay was enjoying himself at Professor Harrington's entertainment. He was at the Town Hall fifteen minutes before the time, and secured a seat very near the stage, or perhaps it will be more correct to say the platform. He had sat down beside him.

"Good evening, Ben," she said, pleasantly, "So you came, after all."

Ben's face flushed with pleasure, for Rose Gardiner was, as we have said, the pretiest of in Pentonville, and for this reason, as well as for her agreeable manners, was an object of attraction to the boys, who, while to young to be in love, were not insensible to the charm of a pretty face. I may add, that Rose was the niece of the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, the minister of the leading church in the village.

"Good evening, Rose," responded Ben, who was too well acquainted with the young lady to address her more formally; "I am glad to be in such good company."

"I wish I could return the compliment, answered Rose, with a saucy smile.

"Don't be too severe," said Ben, "or you will hurt my feelings."

"That would be a pity, surely; but how do you happen to get off this evening? I thought you spent your evenings at the store."

"So I do, generally, but I was excused this evening for a special reason," and then will give me courage."

"I don't mean to; but I should like to make my mother comfortable. I don't mean to; but I should like to make my mother comfortable. I don't mean to; but I should like to make my mother comfortable. I don't mean to; but I should like to make my mother comfortable. I don't mean to; but I should like to make my mother comfortable. I don't mean to; but I should like to make my mother comfortable. I don't mean to; but I should like to make my mother comfortable. I don't mean to; but I should like to make my mother comfortable. I don't mean to; but I should like to make my mother comfortable. I don't mean to; but I should like to make my mother comfortable. I don't mean to; but I should like to make my mother comfortable. I don't

MAKING A MAN OF HIMSELF

By OLIVER OPTIC.

Author of "The Boat Club Stories," "The Lake Shore Series," "Young America Abroad Series," "Upward and On-ward Series," "The Yacht Club Series," "The Great West-ern Series," Etc., Etc.

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THE GUESTS OF THE CITY.

"O, Clifton, my dear boy!" exclaimed Mr.
Bunse. "I was afraid something terrible
ad happened to you. Where is Gay-

and happened to you. Where is Gayroon?"
In as few words as possible Clifton told hat had traspired at the shanty and in se woods from which he had just come. Ir. Gaybroon had chased him, but was too psy to make any great speed. The road a the forest had not been wide enough for ordy to turn the carriage, and he had robably gone to find a better place. "How do you happen to be here, Mr. ave known what Mr. Gaybroon meant to with me."

the road."
"Hark! I hear the carriage," interposed

the road."

"Hark! I hear the carriage," interposed the stable-keeper.

Clayton had already driven his team into the woods and fastened the horses to a tree, where it could not be seen by the Gaybroons. The whole party retired behind a clump of bushes and in silence awaited the arrival of the vehicle.

"We shall not see anything more of him," said Mr. Gaybroon, as Fordy stopped the horses. "You were stupid that you did not tie his hands properly."

"I did the best I could," replied Fordy, sourly, for he did not allow any one, not even his father, to find fault with him or call him hard names. "I wasn't stupid enough to steal \$70,000 and then throw away \$20,000 of it."

Clayton nudged Clifton, who was standing next to him. The officer took out his memorandum book and made a note of the remark of Fordy.

"It was not stupid, my son!" protested the father, warmiy; and it was evident that this point had been discussed before. "Don't I tell you that I could hold on to the \$50,000 only by fastening the robbery on the cashier."

Clayton wrote as fast as he could, and soon had the very words of the ex-treasurer down in his book.

"What shall we do now?" growled Fordy. "You might as well look for a needle at the bottom of the lake as to try to find Clipper in these woods."

"We must go back again. Clipper has the statement and the \$20,000; and we must get them both, or get him," replied the father.

"I'd on't believe Clipper knows where the money is. We had the paper, but we couldn't find the chest with the package in it," argued Fordy. "Tim not going back again."

"But, Fordy, it is utter ruin to me to leave things as they are now," added Mr. Gay-

it," argued Fordy. "I'm not going back again."

"But, Fordy, it is utter ruin to me to leave things as they are now," added Mr. Gaybroon, as he produced his flask again."

He was so tipsy now that he appeared to the solution that any listeners were near. A very angry discussion between the father and son followed, and while it was in progress the party stepped out of the bushes, and confronted the bank robber.

Mr. Bunse rushed to the heads of the horses, and took them by the bridles. Clayton approached the carriage on one side, and Squire Gifford on the other. Mr. Gaybroon's chin seemed to drop, down a going of inches when he saw his captaing surrounded in this manner. Fordy was astonished, but he was the cooler of the two. Neither of them appeared to under

kerchief in court it we don't the statement."

"This is a conspiracy to ruin me!" groaned Mr. Gaybroon.

"The vault was not opened from the time you locked it till you came to the office the next morning." said Mr. Bunse, so excited that he could not keep still any longer. "I saw you at the trunk, with the package of bills on the floor, at your side. At least it was a package just the size of the bundle I brought here yesterday, and was done up in a white handkerchief."

"This is a conspiracy!" whined the culprit. "Do you suppose if I was wicked enough to steal \$70,000, I would throw away \$20,000 of it on such a man as Benedict was?"

"Fortunately, we have your own explana-

dict was?"

"Fortunately, we have your own explanation to that paradox. Read his confession, Mr. Clayton," replied Colonel Brockway.

"Don't I tell vou that I could hold on to the \$50,000 only by fastening the robbery on the cashier?" "the officer read from his book.

BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL

with the easilier on the night the vault's said to have been robbed." replied Mr. Bunse. "I can tell what I saw and know." It required two hours to go over the whole manufacture of the provided inclosed the bundle, before he put it in the trunk, was produced. Not one of the officials suggested adouth as to the guilt of blickless uggested adout as to the guilt of officials suggested adout as to the guilt of blickless and proved, since the affidavit of the deceased cashier could hardly be admitted as evidence.

"We do proved, since the affidavit of the deceased cashier could hardly be admitted as evidence."

"We do not found the truth of the statement; and what have been a final manufacture of the statement in the properties of the statement i

tions of whiskey had been stopped. "No court will receive that statement as evidence."

"We do not propose to ask any court to receive it."

"We do not propose to ask any court to receive it."

"The boy who brings that paper here got into a quarrel with my son, in which I found it necessary to take a hand. I don't know that Clipper did not write the statement himself.

"Don't you know that it was subscribed and sworn to before a magistrate?" demanded the chairman. "But the statement is supported by the return of \$20,000 which the cashier secretly preserved."

"Returned!" gasped Mr. Gaylroon, from whom all the facts had been carefully withheld.

"Can you tell how this package of money happened to be done up in a handkerchief, with the name of 'A. Gaylroon' written upon it? We propose to produce the hand-kerchief in court if we don't the statement."

Egg Nog.

Beat the yolk from an egg, add a tablespoonful of sugar, and beat to a cream; add one table spoonful of wine or brandy and half

a cup of milk. Beat the white of the egg to a froth and stir it lightly. Omit the milk when more condensed nourishment is required, or the wine if not approved by the physician. It is more palatable when made with the milk. Whipped cream may be substituted for the milk. Tonst Water. Toast one pint of white or brown bread crusts very brown, but be careful not to burn. Add one pint of cold water. Let it

stand for one hour, then strain, and add cream and sugar to taste. The nourish-ment contained in the bread is easily ab-sorbed when taken in this liquid form. Acid Fruit Drinks.

Pour boiling water on mashed cranberries, barberries, or whortleberries. When cold strain and sweeten to taste, or stir a tablespoonful of any acid, jelly or fruit syruginto one tumbler of ice-water.

Jelly and Ice—Chip half a cup of ice into bits as large as a pea. Mix with it about the same quantity of lemon, currant blackberry or barberry jelly. This is very refreshing in fevers.

Baked Lemon.—Bake a lemon or sour grange twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

Charge with the same to be made the control of the

Granty store, devoted not to show and said.

AR L

ARETS A TRAMP.

Checked the horse he was looked attentively at the was a storbull, darkeen of which was a storbull, and the was a storbull, and the was a storbull, and the was a st

"No, I don't want to rob you. I want to sell you something."
"I don't care to buy. It takes all our money for necessary expenses."
"You don't ask what I have to sell."
"No, because I cannot buy it, whatever it may be."
"It is—a secret," said the tramp.
"A secret!" repeated Mrs. Barclay, bewildered.
"Yes, and a secret worth having.

think he will find enough to do to keep him busy."

"If should think so," assented the widow.

"If he does not I can employ him a part of the time on my land."

"What has all this to do with me?" thought Mrs. Barclay.

She soon learned.

"Of course he will need a house," pursued the squire; "and as his family is small he thinks this house will just suit him."

"But I don't wish to sell," said the widow, hurriedly. "I need this house for Ben and myself."

"You could doubtless find other accommodations. I dare say you could hire a couple of rooms from Elnathan Perkins."

"I wouldn't live in that old shell," said Mrs. Barclay, rather indignantly, "and I am sure Ben wouldn't."

"I apprehend Benjamin will have no voice in the matter," said Squire Davenport, stiffly, "He is only a boy."

"He is my main support, and my main adviser," said Mrs. Barclay, with spirit, "and I shall not take any step which is disagreeable to him."

Mr. Kirk looked disappointed, but the

hensively.
"For the sum of \$700, if I am not mis-"For the sum of \$700, if I am not mistaken."
"Yes, sir."
"I shall have need of this money for other purposes, and will trouble you to take it up."
"I was to have three months' notice," said the widow, with a troubled look.
"I give you three months' notice tonight," said the souire.

"How does it happen that you are willing to let the mortgage remain, if he buys, when you want the money for other purposes?" asked the widow, keenly.

"He is a near relative of my wife, and that makes a difference, I apprehend."

"Well, madam, what do you say?" asked Kirk, briskly.

"I say this, that I will keep the house if I can."

"You needn't expect that I will relent," said the squire, hastily.

"I do not, for I see there is no consideration in your heart for a poor widow, but I cannot help thinking that Providence will raise up some kind friend who will buy the mortgage, or in some other way will enable me to save my home."

"You are acting very foolishly, Mrs. Barclay, as you will realize in time. I give you a week in which to change your mind. I'll thep, my friend Kirk's offerholds good.

"It's none of mine!" said Ben, half annoyed, half amused.

"I believe there is nothing more," said the professor.

"You gam, you may call for your vegetables and other articles after the entertainment."

"You are welcome to them," said Ben.

"Thank you; you are very liberal."

When at length the performance was over, Ben and Rose moved towards the door. As Rose reached the outer door, a bout I say but I have a coepted up to her, and said, with a consequential air."

"Wuch obliged, Mr. Davenport," said Rose; "but I have accepted Ben's escort."

"CHAPTER VI

Two Young RIVALS.

Tom Davenport, for it was the son of Squire Davenport who had offered his escort to Rose, glanced superciliously at our hero.

"I congratulate you on having secured a grocer's boy as escort," he said, in a tone of annoyance.

Ben's fist contracted, and he longed to give the pretentious young aristocraft a lesson.

rom the Town Hall in order to consult with him.

CHAPTER V.

PROFESSOR HARRINGTON'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Meanwhile Ben Barclay was enjoying himself at Professor Harrington's entertainment. He was at the Town Hall fifteen minutes before the time, and secured a seat very near the stage, or perhaps it will be more correct to say the platform. He had scarcely taken his seat when, to his gratification, Rose Gardiner entered the hall and sat down beside him.

"Good evening. Ben," she said, pleasantly, "So you came, after all."

Ben's face flushed with pleasure, for Rose for In Pentonville, and for this reason, as first man, "Was Squire Davenport a poor boy?" asked Ben, in surprise.

"Was squire mach, the draw ways, generally commenced in other ways, generally commence in the compound in the ways, generally commence in the case, and the ways, generally commence in the case, and the case

The Question of the Revival of Business -Competition in Freight Rates.

Notes from the Play Houses-Immorality of "Denise."

* NEW YORK, May 29 .- New York is full of people at this time of the year. The hotels show fair prosperity but of course nothing like the jam of previous years. The specuas well as the retired or rentier interest, have the habit of coming here during May and remaining until near the opening of the watering place season. A large city with the watering place season. A large city with a continental support finally comes to have a great income merely out of the displacement of the rest of the population. The merchant from Kansas, Colorado or Texas first repairs to one of the Western cities, Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati. Next he may come to Washington or Philadelphia, stopping over, or he may stop at Pittsburg, which is the great mart for manufactured iron. In New York he finds representatives of all the houses on the continent. He takes his hotel room, gets a card perhaps to some club, and spends his day in the business quarter.

When Will Business Revive?

mining and even of the speculating in the mining all comes to this town or to the large towns.

Here is Mackey building new telegraphic tables, hotels, etc., with he obtained in California. His partners and rivals had already overbuilt San Francisco. If these mining operations were carried out in Australia or Malacca by some other nation than ourst they would be put down in the press as astonishing instances of the hardihood and courage of some other race. Happening here, the growler who keeps the clock strikes the hours of progress by his hostility. The railroads go out in advance of the people, with the confidence born of experience that ultimately every railroad becomes solvent. Such railroad building has never been shown in this world. But the grumbler announces that it is all a swindle; that everything is going to pieces because so much has been done. Compare our Northern and Western States, which have resisted discouragement, taking up the progress and gone ahead to population and education, with the strip of land in the South, which has been unwilling to have anybody else develop it unless they would abandon their political ideas.

The New Orleans Exhibition

Is a failure financially; it has financially lailed not only within itself and among its promoters, but failed to bring to New Orleans that mere leafage of travel expected. Why? Because it was the first

pected. Why? Because it was the first experiment since the war in the field of one to draw strangers.

The exhibition of cotton fabrics at Atlanta a year or two ago was managed by two Northern men, one of whom had been a carpet-bagger. Mr. Kimball, and the other lived in Boston and was a bright theorist, Mr. Atkinson. Atkinson spun the idea, Kimball furnished the right hand; the work was no failure at least. The people of Atlanta, of plain and simple extraction, many of them of Northern parentage, stood off and let the work go on. New Orleans has much more agreeable surroundings than Atlanta, but there politics has been the law for years past. The government of the United States gave its support liberally. The subscription list was large in the city of New Orleans. It seems that Colonel Burke, the most energetic man down there, has had to fail to reimburse some of the people whose subscriptions he guaranteed. This is not the way martyrs ought to be made; it is the way, however, that Washington City was built up; the celebrated Boss Shepherd had to become an exile like Coriolanus, to leave the city intact behind him. That was another Southern man with Northern principles. Shepherd came from the old proslavery elements, but leaped to the business opportunity.

I have only instanced the Southern States to show that we do not desire in the North to have nothing happen lest we might.

ings him prominently forward as a possible shelphed came from the old proceedings of the possible shelphed came from the old process of the protection of th

York railroads in the present low condition of tells, and accumulating here is sent back to Baltimore and shipped from there by

of tells, and accumulating here is sent back to Baltimore and shipped from there by many cargoes.

It may be asked why is all this so? It is partly so, because in this city and State first assembled the engineers of the continent; they saw that great opportunity to connect the lakes of the West and the Hudson river. They had no experience, hardly one of those men could handle a spirit level. But they turned out to be among the greatest engineers of the globe. Right in New York City is an institution, possibly the best sustained of any institution here, and that is the engineering and mining school of Columbia College. It is the direct result of the early engineering endeavors in New York State to build canals and railroads, and from this State the canal and the railroad systems have extended over the whole land. Nature gave this place the natural highways not only to the lakes, but to the Ohio valley and to the Delaware river. It has been proved by time that the Allegheny river, which flows out of New York State and is the source of the Ohio, is the best railroad route to Pittsburg. In like manner the indentations of the Raritan and Passaic rivers have furnished engineering space to press toward Philadelphia and the upper Delaware.

Boston is the last remaining city which challenges New York for ocean shipments. We have so far tried the resources and water-ways of this continent that the Canadians are now endeavoring to open a way from their Manitola region through

When Will Business Revive?

been a faller of the watch the may come to Washington or Philatelphia, stopping over, or he may stop at ittsburg, which is the great mart for manifactured iron. In New York he finds expresentatives of all the houses on the condinent. He takes his hotel room, gets a card perhaps to some club, and spends his day in the business quarter.

This city is classified according to the trades; almost everything man uses is cornered into some spot where the average purchaser can easily find it. I was looking for pumps a day or two ago, and found the pump quarter to be down toward the foot of John street; next to the umps, of course, are the wind-mills and the kindred machinery; so you can radiate from any one of these branches and find the others near by. After the goods are ordered, however, they have to be made in Boston, Hartford, Pittsburg, or farther West.

The range of our manufactures is now nearly as wide as all Europe. You can go to the top of Vermont, where they make the platform scales, and come around through all New England, describe great circles in the State of New York, wander equally through New Jersey and Pennsylvania, find considerable manufactures at nearly every point east of the Mississippir river and far west of if. The city of Checimati perhaps makes everything that is made in this country: Louisville has a keen eye upon what Cincinnati is about, and is nearly her match; Pittsburg has been the great radiating influence in Western manufacturer and lerks went up and took hold of Cleveland on the lakes, to capture the lake trade. From the vicinity of Cleveland and Pittsburg. Now this one value to present business is dispension real money; it is great many hands in construct the lake trade. From the vicinity of Cleveland and Pittsburg, and will require its steel, bridges, etc. That kind of the West Shore railway than remove a troublesome upon the present business is dispensing real money; it is great many hands in construct the lake trade. A great question in New York at present the answer in Wall street is: "It will revive when the West Shore railroad has been when the West shore railroad has been cot John street; next to the John scales, are the wind-mills and the kindred machinery; so you can radiate from argone of these branches and find the other ever, they have to be made in Boston. Hartford, Pittsburg, or farther West.

The range of our manufactures is now nearly as wide as all Europe. You can go the platform scales, and come around through all New England, describe greaticles in the State of New York, wanderstand the state of New York wanderstand the New York wan This answer, it seems to me, merely re-

man is a decoy. Yet the product of hing and even of the speculating in the hes all comes to this town or to the large to something near the stock standard.

General Grant's friends do not believe he pefulness. It was the first attempt but | will get well, notwithstanding his remarkable will power and activity of mind during the past month. It would appear that the whole generation of the war is lagging a little superflous on the stage. Sherman, who came into the war a young man, is re-tired; Grant is hardly convalescent; Sheri-dan, too, is showing signs of time and ac-cident.

BILL NYE IN BOSTON.

He Visits this Section to Write a Series of Articles for The Louis Boston Sunday Globe-An Account of a Visit to His Birthplace in Maine, "Where He First Met His Parents"-An Acquaintance Formed Which Ripened into Mutual Respect and Esteem-A Lesson for the Boys of America-He De- He Fires Fifty Shots, and Kills Policeman scribes His Inheritance-A Cordial Invitation to Globe

birthplace that I thought it ought to, and he said I ought not to mind that. "Just place, I presume; and yet, if I were to do it the arrival of the Kansas City express wait," said he, "till the people of the all over again, I do not know whether I over United States have an opportunity to visit would select that particular spot or not. your tomb, and you will be surprised to see how they will run excursion trains up what memories cluster about that old man had cleaned out the reclining-chair

Last week I visited my birthplace in the | there to Moosehead lake, or wherever you State of Maine. I waited thirty years for the public to visit it, and as there didn't seem Vour hold on the American people, William. o be much of a rush this spring. I thought is wonderful, but your death would seem to would go and visit it myself. I was telling assure it, and kind of crystallize the affeca friend the other day that the public did not seem to manifest the interest in my and gummy state."



BILL NYE IS TWO YEARS OLD WHEN HE LEADS HIS PARENTS OUT OF

met my parents. It was at that time that | waste of rocks and cold, the last place in parents and myself. For that reason, I be characterized as an offensive partisan. hope that I may be spared to my parents Here on the banks of the raging Piscata

Many old memories now cluster about spring till it occasions a good deal of talk, that old home, as I have said. There is, there began a career which has been the that I took one of them.

How humble the home, and yet what a sell groceries on credit.

an acquaintance sprang up which has the world that a great man would naturally ripened in later years into mutual respect | select to be born in, began the life of one be termed a casual meeting took place, that years rose to the proud height of post-has, under the alchemy of resistless years, master at Laramie City, Wy. T., and with turned to golden links, forming a pleasant an estimate of the future that seemed but powerful bond of union between my almost prophetic, resigned before he could

also, other old-bric-a-brac which has accumulated since I was born there. I took a committee west of the turbulant Missouri. small stone from the front yard as a kind of "momento" of the occasion and the but a predisposition to premature baldness place. I do not think it has been detected and a bitter hatred of rum; with no per-yet. There was another stone in the yard, sonal property but a misfit suspender and a form, and at Twelfth street returned to the it may be weeks before any one finds out stone bruise, began a life history which has

never ceased to be a warning to people who



BILL NYE RE-ENTERS MAINE TO VISIT HIS BIRTHPLACE IN 1886.

| and what glorious possibilities may lie concealed in the rough and tough bosom of the reluctant present. It shows how steady parents by the hand and gently led them perseverance and a good appetite will away in the spring of '53, saying, "Parents."

A MANIAC'S RIDE.

Reume Alarms Passenger Train.

Cornelius Barrett.

A Hand-to-Hand Battle With the Madman in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 31 .- A strange story of sons, developed here this afternoon upon over the Wabash road. Before the car shortly after the train left Kansas City, and held the fort, successfully thwarting any attempt of the train hands and the authorities along the route to secure him. Lieutenant Laughlin, three detectives and ten policemen were on hand when the train arrived at 3.30 p. m., and a fierce battle ensued, during which Con. Barrett, a policeman, was killed outright. The crazy murderer was secured after the most determined struggle, and is now at the hospital suffering from two wounds in the back, which are believed to be fatal. When the train left Kansas City Satur-

day night at 6.30, Louis Reume, a travelling agent for the American Eagle Tobacco Works of Detroit, was one of the passengers. There were in all about twenty persons on the train. Reume, who was evidently the worse for liquor, had a large evidently the worse for liquor, had a large flask of whiskey, which he paraded through the cars during; the first few hours of the trip, trying to persuade passengers to drink with him. When his offers were refused he became sullen, and finally, at about 9 o'clock, he retired to the chair car, without, however, going to sleep. There were but three or four other passengers in that car, and these left when

Reume's Strange Antics

became too obvious. As soon as Reume was the only occupant of the car he evidently determined to remain so, and he resented all persuasions to the contrary by flourish- whisting a huge bowie knife in one hand and theo firing a revolver with the other. When-

all persuadons to the contrary by flourishing a huge bowie knife in one hand and firing a revolver with the other. Whenever the train stopped Remme retreated to the wash-room, firing out of the wash-room flourishing of the care in the wash-room in the care in the world dare to come near the car. Between stations he washed the asign of the care in the world dare to come near the car. Between stations he washed the asign of the care in the world of the care in the world of the care in the world of the care in the care

Shoes-An Old Soldier's Story.

"The old army shoe," said a slender, dark haired man, "was a great institution. I have a pair at home that I have preserved,

parents by the hand and gently led them away in the spring of '53, saying, "Parents, this is no place for us," it again became quiet.

It shows how steady perseverance and a good appetite will always win in the end. It teaches us that wealth is not indispensable, and that if we live as we should, draw out of politics at the proper time, and die a few days before the public absolutely demand it, the matter of our birthplace will not be considered.

Still, my birthplace is all right as a birthplace. It was a good, quiet place in which to be born. All the old neighbors said that

LIBERTY ENLICHTENING THE WORLD.

Bill Nye Talks About the Bronze Goddess.

[Original.]

Darents by the hand and gently led them away in the spring of '53, saying, "Parents, this is no place for us," it again became quiet.

It is the only birthplace I have, however, and I hope that all the readers of The Gode perfectly free to go there any time and visit it, and carry their dinner, as I did. Extravagant cordiality and overflowing hospitality have always kept my birthplace back.

BILL NYE.

Improve Talks About the Bronze Goddess.

[Original.]

had no opportunity for making satisfactory inquiry in regard to the man who bore my name, but in due time I did learn that there was no family relationship whatever. He had come to this country from England and had been in the country only a few months when the war broke out. He enlisted through a spirit of adventure, and I was the means of giving his relatives definite information as to his fate. The only evidence I had bearing on points in which they were interested was a pair of old army shoes."

THE WHIST TABLE.

Those Two Solutions of Problem No. 4 Discussed-Answers to Correspond ents-Another Double-Dummy.

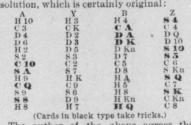
Mr. Clark, commenting on Mr. Maverick's

solution of problem No. 3 and his own solution, as published two weeks ago, says: 'The correctness of Mr. Maverick's solu tion depends upon the correctness of Z's continuing the lead of trumps after he discovers that B has none. The best au thority on whist would most assuredly decide against Z's continuing the trump in this hand. Such authority would advise him to proceed to establish his long suit. On general principles, it would be inadvisable for Z to go on drawing two trumps from his own side for one from his adversaries; because there is a strong probability that one adversary is also strong in trumps. Also, said adversary, when he gets the lead, will probably draw two for one himself, and this would be more advantageous for Z than to lead trumps through him continually. Further, as this is not a double dummy prob-lem, it may be possible for Y, for all that Z knows to the contrary, to use one or two of his small trumps trumping. In the last supposition, Y and Z would have a chance for double ruff. "Now-as to my solution-the logic of A'

"Now—as to my solution—the logic of A's play in the sixth trick is based, of course, on the fall of the cards in the first five tricks and on the necessity of A and B's making two by cards. The first trick shows to be known that the course of the known that and known throwell the course of making two is that Z's trumping in trick six, and his own throwing off will leave the trumps so divided that on getting the lead on clubs in the next trick he can draw two rounds of trumps. With the command of clubs still in his hand A can then give B the hearts, the chances being even that B had the A, Q and Kn instead of the K, Q and Kn. A and B then make their hearts and two by cards, and it makes no difference at this point whether Z leads S K or a club in trick ten."

The very fact that problem No. 4 was not a double dummy, but practically a game at whist—"only a game of inference"—gives an opportunity for differing views and

solution, which is certainly original



MAHANOY CITY, Penn., May 26 .- Edward

Gorman and Patrick Campion, coal operanot as mementoes of any long march, tors at Tuscarora, were returning to town but as landmarks in a venturous today when their horse became frightened but as landmarks in a venturous life. It was a custom among the poorly shod Confederate toops to remove, after a battle, the shoes from the dead Union soldiers. That was not done in any spirit of vandalism or heartlessness. The shoes were taken off to supply men who had much marching to do in inclement weather. We simply changed old, wornout shoes for the good ones worn by those who fell in battle. at a terrible speed. Gorman was thrown out of the carriage and over an embankment. Campion succeeded in retaining his position in the carriage until he reached the bank above the German Catholic Church, when he was thrown over the railing along the road and down the embankment with such force that he rolled about sivty feet. The horse proceeded down the hill into town, where he collided with John Schmickey's team, breaking the wagon and starting up Schmickey's. Both men were picked up in an unconscious condition and conveyed to their homes. They cannot recover. They are among the most prominent business men in town.

"Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic gives more tone than anything I have ever used or prescribed," says Professor H. Goullon, M. D., physician to the Grand Duke of Saxony, Knight of the Iron Cross,

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or Croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cher-

Ayer's Cher ry Pectoral,

able in cases of Whooping Cough." - Ann prompt use of this remedy saved my life." Lovejoy, 1251 Wash'n st., Boston, Mass. -R. A. Semmes, Laredo, Texas. For Sale by all Druggists.



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CASTON CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR 'DIDN'T YOU KNOW SHE WAS

DEAD?" Mysterious Death of a Comely Girl, and

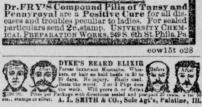
Her Lover's Sad Disappointment. CLEVELAND, O., May 29 .- Sunday, the body of Nellie Hoffman, a comely young woman, was found floating in the river. was thought that she had committed suicide, and she was buried in the potter's field. Yesterday, William Skaley, a stal-wart young sailor, reached the city street, expecting to find Nellie, who was his promised bride. He had written her from the lakes that he would reach here May 29, and that they would at once be married and go to housekeeping in a cottage that he had rented. Skaley, thinking to surprise his intended by his arrival a few days sooner than announced, ran gayly up the steps and asked for her.

"Why, aidn't you know that she was dead?" said the woman of the house. Poor Skaley staggered under the terrible blow and asked to see her body. When told that she was buried he broke down completely. Nellie left her boarding-place one night, saying that she was going after a letter from her future husband. The letter had not arrived, she started away under the escort of an old boat captain and was never seen alive again. Instead of committing suicide as the result of disappointment at not hearing from her lover, it is now feared that she was the victim of an assault and foul play. May 29, and that they would at once be

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